JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 24*, 1813. [NO. 74.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that with a view to encourage a commercial intercourse with the Island of Ceylon, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that a drawback shall be granted on all Rice and other Colonial produce exported from this Colony to Ceylon, to the extent of two thirds of the established export duty, upon proof being produced of its having been delivered, and sold at any port on that Island.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
July 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat met inzigte om de Commerciele belangens met het Eiland Ceylon aantemoedigen, den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden heeft te bepalen, dat een Teruggave (Drawback) vergund zal worden op Ryst of andere Coloniale Producten, dewelke van deze Colonie naar Ceylon uitgevoerd worden, tot een bedragen van twee derdo van de vastgestelde uitgaande regten, op vertoning van een bewys dat dezelve op eenige plaats van dit Eiland zyn verkogt geworden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. v. 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
den 15 *July* 1813.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Advertisement under date the 2d of April last, Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of Government to make a further issue of Treasury Notes in the course of the present month.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
July 16, 1813.

Advertentie.

INGEVOLGE de Bekendmaking de dato den 2de April jongstleden, word by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement voornemens is om een verdere uitgave van Thresaurier Noten in de loop van deze presente Maand te maken.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Governeur in Rade:

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
den 16, Juli 1813.

Advertentie.

Op Zaturdag, den 21ste Augustus 1813.

IS de Secretaris van den Raad van Justitie te Samarang *Cornelis van Dam*, van meening by wege van Executie s'morgens ten negen uure, op het Raadhuis te Samarang by openbaare bekkenslag aan den hoogstmeinende te verookpen een Zaagmolen, met verdere ab-en dependentie gelegen in de Residentie van Japara, toebehoorende aan de Boedel van wylen *Jan Kloprogge*.

Die gadinge hebben om te kopen komen ter plaatse dag en uure, voorschreeven aanhoren de Conditie en doe hun profyt.

Aldus geaffigeerd te Samarang, den 2de Juli 1813.

Door my,
M. BRIKKO, *Gzw. Exp.*

Advertentie.

B. VAN TIENEN, biet uyt de hand te Koop Drie goede Slaven.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the advertisement dated the 7th ultimo, a quantity of Timber lying at the Staple places at Pamanoekan, Chassem and Indramayo, will be sold by Auction, at the Stad-house at Batavia, on the 1st of August next, and following days until the same is disposed of.

A statement of the lots may be seen at the office of the Magistrates at Batavia, and at the office of the Timber Store-keeper at Samarang.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—The lots to be sold to the highest bidder, and to be removed from the Staple places at the expence of the purchaser.

2.—A deposit of 10 per cent on the purchase money to be made on the day of sale, and the remainder to be paid at the expiration of one month, in failure of which the Timber will be liable to be re-sold, and any loss that may arise from such subsequent sale will be borne by the first purchaser.

3.—Such Timber as may not have been removed before the expiration of one month from the day of sale, will remain at the risk of the purchaser, but in order to afford every practicable convenience to purchasers in this respect, the Overseers of the Staple places will be authorized to continue in charge on account of the Individuals if requested.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
July 3, 1813.

Advertentie.

TEN gevolge van de Advertentie van den 7de July j. l. zal op den 1ste Augustus aanstaande en volgende dagen, by Publicke Vendutie ten Stadhuize te Batavia verkogt worden eene hoeveelheid Houtwerken op de Stapelplaatsen te Pamanoekan, Tjassem en Indramayo leggende, eene beschryving van welke te zien is by de Magistraat van Batavia en ten Kantore van den Timber Store-keeper te Samarang.

VOORWAARDEN.

1.—De Houtwerken zullen verkogt worden aan de meestbiedenden, en ten kosten van de Kopers van de Stapelplaatsen weggehaalt worden.

2.—Een tiende der kooppenningen zal op de dag der verkooping gedeponeerd, en het overige betaald worden een maand na dat tydstip, zullende by gebreke van dien de Houtwerken ten tweden male kunnen verkogt en het minder rendement moeten vergoedt worden door de eerste Koper.

3.—De Houtwerken welke na ommekomst van een maand nog niet mogten zyn weggehaald zullen ter risico blyven van de kopers—edoch, ten einde aan dezelven alle mogelyke faciliteit te verschaffen, zullen de Opzieners der Stapelplaatsen geautoriseerd wezen om, des verzogt wordende het Opzicht over de gekogte Houtwerken te blyven houden ten koste van de particulieren.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouv.

BATAVIA,
den 3de July 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector's Office has been removed this day from Great River Street to Cow Street, close to the Post Office.

P. T. COUPERUS,
Deputy Collector of Customs and Revenues.

BATAVIA,
July 17, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendere hebbe of wel schuldeg zyn aan *A. M. Schmidhaamer*, gelieven daar van opgaven te doen aan de mede Executeur *H. van Ligtenbergh*, uyterlyk voor ultimo July 1813,

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th instant and following days, will be sold by Auction, in the presence of Commissioners from the Commercial Committee, at the Ware-house-keeper's Office, on account of Government—

Lady's Cloth,
Superfine Broadcloth,
Long Ells,
Printed Cottons,
Bugguese Cloth and Handkerchiefs,
Madeira and Port Wine,
Gin,
Oil,
Bee's-wax,
Ironmongery,
Glass-ware.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be cleared out at the expence of the purchasers, and payment to be made in three months after the sale.

Such goods as may not have been removed before the expiration of four days after the sale, will be liable to be re-sold, and any loss that may arise from such subsequent sale will be borne by the first purchaser.

By order of the President and Members of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, *Sec.*

Batavia July
23 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op den 26te aanstaande, in bywezen van eene Commissie uit het Commerciaal Committee, by Publicke Vendutie zal verkogt worden voor rekening van het Gouvernement.

Vrouwe Laken,
Superfyne Lakenen,
Dito Long Ells,
Chitzen en gedrukte Catoenen,
Boegineesche Kleed.es en Hoofdoeken,
Madeira en Port Wyn,
Genever,
Oly,
Wax,
Yzerwerken,
Glaswerken, enz.

VOORWAARDEN.

De goederen zullen ten kosten van de Kopers moeten worden weggehaald, en betaling zal gedaan worden drie maanden na den verkoop.

Zulke goederen die na ommekomst van vier dagen na den verkoop niet mogten zyn weggehaald, zullen weder verkogt kunnen worden, en het minder rendement van den daage der verkoop zal vergoed worden door de eerste Koper.

Per order van President en Leden van het Commerciaal Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, *Sec.*

Batavia den
23ste July 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger *J. B. Zimer*, gelieve daar van opgaave te doen voor ultimo Augustus aanstaande aan desselfs Testamentaire mede Executeur *F. M. Kilian*,

Batavia den
20ste July 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Respective Collegien dezer Steede als. *De Bank van Leening, Heeren Weesmeesteren, Boedelmeesteren, het Vendu-departement, Diaconen der Gereformeerde en Luthersche* Gemeente beneevens, alle *Ingezeetenen* worden bydeezen door de Testamentaire Executeuren van wylen *J. B. Zimer:* zeer vriendelyk uitgenodigt voor ultimo der aanstaande Maand Augustus, aan hunne mede Executeur *F. M. Kilian*, eene opgaave te willen inzenden van zodanige Borgtogten als waar voor, voornoemde *Zimer* in zyn leeve by hun voor andere Persoonen zich als Borg mogte hebben geinterponeerd ten einde in tyds daarin te kunnen voorzien.

Bekendmaking.

ALZO er in de Bekendmaking by de Courant van den 17de dezer, onder ferschydene Druk-fauten ten aansien van de Gouvernements Certificaten of Crediet-brieven zyn ingeslopen, word by dezen nader bekend gemaakt.

Bekendmaking.

DEN President tot het Teekenen der Crediet Papieren, maakt by deezen bekend, dat hy door Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur geautoriseert is, om nog te doen aanmaken voor een Somma van 100,000 Spansche Matten aan Crediet Papieren, welke ten eerste in circulatie zullen worden gebragt, en bestaan in:

1000 van 50 Sp. en 1000 - 25 - gecontrasigneerd door den Heer Mr. W. F. VAN PANHUYS, en getekend door den Heeren P. VEERIS, J. EKENHOLM, VAN BEUSECHUM, en G. KOOL,

1000 - 15 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer WM. YOUNG, en geteekend door den Heeren CAPELHOFF, KRUITHOFF, WILTENAAR en SCHILL,

1000 - 10 - gecontrasigneert door den Heer J. C. BOSWEL, en geteekend door de Heeren CAPPELHOFF, KRUITHOFF en SCHILL, *jr.*

Dat de nommers en de merk letters zullen vervolgen en dezelvde zyn zoo als die zyn geannonceert by Courant van den 1ste Mey deezes jaars.

W. H. VAN YSSELDYK,

BATAVIA,
den 17de Juli 1813.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that from the 15th instant to the 31st of the month of August next ensuing, the duty of an half per cent on the value of Houses, Gardens, &c. &c. situated in the suburbs, the Chinese Campong, and within the out-posts of Batavia, will be received at the office of the Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to Government Order of the 26th February last.

G. F. MEYLAN,
Secretary.

BATAVIA,
July 10, 1813

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten der Stad en ommelanden van Batavia, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat van den 15. dezer tot den laatsten van de maand Augustus aanstaande, des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags en Vrydags de (Zon en Feestdagen uitgezondert) ten Kantore van hunne Accountant op het Stadhuis zal ontfangen worden, een half percento op de getaxeerde waarde van Huizen, Erven, Thuinen &c. Staande en Gelegen in de Zuider-voorstad, de Chinesekamp, en binnen de Limiten van Batavia en zulks voor den gepasseerden Jare of van Primo January tot ultimo December 1812, ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26 February dezes Jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrend gestelde Orders.

BATAVIA, den
10 July 1813.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te koop het Huis van de Gebroeders *Smit*, in de Koestraat, Adres by *J. Schill jun:*

HEDEN verloste Gelukkig van een Dogter, de Huis-vrouw van

Batavia den
21ste July 1813.

J. SCHILL JUN:

Advertisement.

BY Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its environs, Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Civil Architect *Mr. Jongkind*, from this day to the 31st instant, for removing the wrecks of ships and other vessels laying at the mouth of the great river.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN, *Secretary*.

BATAVIA, *July* 14, 1813.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, adverteren hier mede dat zy van voornemen zyn, onder approbatie van 't Gouvernement aan den minsten inschryver aanbesteden, het ligten der wrakken van de gezonkene Schepen en Vaartuigen by de monding der Groote-rivier aan Zee.

Alle de geenen die hier inne gading mogten hebben, addresseeren zich by besloten briefjes met hun aanbod tot ultimo dezer loopende maand Juli by den Civil Architect *Jongkind*, ten wiens kantoore inmiddels de noodige informatien te bekomen zyn.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraat welmeld.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAND, *Sec.*

BATAVIA, den 14de Juli 1813.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende, Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag, Dingsdag en Woensdag, den 26, 27 *en* 28 *July*, 1813.

VOOR reekening van het Gouvernement, in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen, van scheide Artikelen, enz.

Op Donderdag, den 29te July, 1813.

VOOR de Woning van *G. S. Ronge*, staande aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, van juwelen, goud en zilver werken, huismeubelen, wagens, paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.—Ook zal ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden, voor afbraak.

1.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene huisje staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok Q 2. sub No. 65 —Belend ten Westen met de barm langs de Tygers-gragt, ten Oosten met een ledig Erf, ten Noorden met *Engeltina Ambrosius*, en ten Zuiden met Juff. *A. M. Holtman*; de brete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 14de July 1813.

2.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene huis, combuis, kamers, wagenhuis en paarde stal, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, in 't blok Q 2. sub No. 57 en 32.—Belent ten Westen met de barm langs de Tygers-gragt, ten Oosten met de gedempte Tygers-gragt, ten Zuiden met *J. Hindermeyer*, en ten Noorden met de Heer *G. S. Rongé*, en het ledige Erf; de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 14de July 1813.

Op Vrydag, den 30te July, 1813.

IN de Thuin op Goenoeng Saharie, voor rekening van den Luitenant Collonel *Mekenzie*, van porcelynen, glaswerken, pleetwerken, staalwerken, staande horologies, wagens, paarden, dranken en likeuren, boeken, enz.

Op Zaturdag, den 31te July, 1813.

IN de Thuin van *J. Hommes*, staande op de weg van Jaccatra, van diverse negotie goederen, als staal-en glaswerken, Engelsche chitzen, hoeden, laarssen, Caapsche wyn op vaten en bottels, Madeira wyn op bottels, yzer, &a.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims upon, or being indebted to, Mr. A. A. Cassa, are requested to send in their said claims or pay their debts to the undersigned joint agent.

J. H. DE HOOGH.

BATAVIA, July 20, 1813

Advertentie.

DE geene welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan *A. A. Cassa*, worden verzogt daar van binnen 14 dagen opgaaven te doen aan zyne meede Gemagtigden, J. H. DE HOOGH.

Batavia den 20ste July 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geene die iets te pretenderen hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Sigisbertus Ægidius Cadenski*, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgaave te doen aan desselfs mede Executeur *F. M. Kilian*.

FOR SALE,
By GROENEWALD *and* CO.
COW-STREET,

CHINA Hams, recently arrived—Best Port Wine—Beer—Brandy—Vinegar—Sugars—Spices—and other Articles.

Advertentie.

BY GROENEWALD in Compagnie, in de Koestraat, is te bekomen, onlangs aangebragte Chinasche Hammen, beste Port-wyn, Bier Brandewyn, Hollandsche Azyn, Siegaaren, Speceryen en andere goederen meer.

FOR SALE,
A beautiful Collection of
SHELLS AND CURIOSITIES,
ENQUIRE OF
Mr. DOMBURG, *Attorney*,
AT SAMARANG.

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY,
With a Sensitive Plant.

Accept, sweet maid, this tenderest of plants,
And rear it with attention and with care,
Give it to feel the sun-beam's genial glance,
And shelter from the chilling wint'ry air.

So shall it long in blooming beauty live,
And while it flourishes in verdure gay,
Observe th' instruction which its virtues give,
And mark the moral which its leaves convey!

Though now it blooms so delicately gay,
If the beholder but to touch it tries,
From the rude hand it coyly shrinks away.
And in a moment, withers, droops and dies!

So blooming fair, yet delicate and nice,
Is female honour, while with virtue crown'd,
But when it feels th'unhallow'd touch of vice,
It droops, decays, and dies upon the ground!

Yet soon the plant from transient death revives,
A few short hours its beauty will restore;—
But female honour ne'er a stain survives,
When wounded once, it falls, to rise no more!

J. D. P.

Mr. Editor,

The "Enemy to Controversy," who in your last number, so earnestly recommends the disputants in the Gazette, to read the "Progress of Error," before they write any more, had better peruse that poem himself, and he will find that it does not contain the lines he has quoted, nor anything like them.—In return, however, for his quotation, I beg leave to give him another, from the poem he alludes to, and which I am inclined to believe is by far the most applicable of the two,—as report says, that he has more *taste* for a round of Beef and a bottle of Beer, than for "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

"Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
"Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan;
"He snuffs far off the anticipated joy,
"Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ—
"Prepares for meals as Jockies take a sweat,
"Oh! nauseous!—an emetic for a whet!—

COWPER.

Your *learned* Correspondent further recommends to both parties more of the "*Swaviter in mado*," and less of the "*forteter in re*." They are no doubt much obliged to him for this friendly admonition, and in their name, I request to offer him one in return, which is, to go back to school, and learn a little more latin, before he attempts to make use of that language, as I should be sorry to see him expose his own ignorance again.

As for your other Correspondent of last week, I hope for his own sake, that he is either a Member or an ally of the literary tribunal A X R for otherwise his late *bantling*, in which rhyme is the only poetical *feature*, will inevitably draw on his *labouring* muse the censure of those warm defenders of delicacy and sense; qualities which are always most praised by those who are most deficient in them, and the want of which in the lines of "Monedula" is supplied by vulgar ideas, expressed in language still more vulgar, both equally disgraceful to the unknown writer, and which can only be accounted for by the very probable supposition, that he has been accustomed to the scenes and persons which he so naturally describes.

Bred in a kitchen, tutor'd by the cooks,
Whose thoughts and words thou can'st so well rehearse,
Why change thy studies now, from beef to books,
From pies to poetry, from veal to verse?

Ah! rather tie thy apron on again,
Lay down thy *greasy* pen, resume the spit;
Thy genius will be more successful then,
Thy sauce-pans brighter than is now thy wit!
And all the world, experience soon will shew it,
Prefer a clever cook beyond a kitchen poet!

In the hope, Mr. Editor, that my advice will be taken by both your Correspondents, and that they will amend accordingly,

I remain,

Your occasional

JERREE TOOLISS.

ERRATA.

In last Saturday's Gazette, 2d column, 2d page, line 16 and 17, for *Swaviter in mado*, read *Suaveter in modo*—line 17, for *forteter in re*, read *fosteter in re*.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 19, 1813.

Captain Byers, of the Royal Artillery, is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, vice Colebrooke, appointed Deputy Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant K. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Engineer having arrived at Batavia, he will take his seat at the Committee of Military Accounts in conformity to the establishment of that Committee.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 19, 1813.

1.—The Batta and Allowances for April and advance of Pay for May 1813, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 25th instant.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to pay the following charges in the Barrack Department, the usual survey reports having been delivered.

	Sp. Dols.	
For repairs of the Hospital H. M. 59th Regiment, and Congee House in the General Hospital	566½	
For repairs of the Artillery Store-house at Weltevreden	74	41

3.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize provisionally and until further orders, the full complement of Non-commissioned Officers to be entertained for the Division of the Honorable Company's European Regiment serving on Java.

4.—The appointment of a Barrack-master Serjeant at Samarang, from the 1st September 1812, is confirmed.

5.—District Orders by Colonel Eales, under date the 5th instant, directing the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance to hire ten Blacksmiths and ten Carpenters to put in repair the Gun Carriages and Ammunition Waggons belonging to the Horse Artillery, are confirmed, and Mr. Gore will transmit a contingent bill for the same accordingly.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, JULY 19, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that the following General Orders issued by the Supreme Government be published for general information.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1813.

"The Governor General in Council is "pleased to appoint Captain J. A. Paul "McGregor, of the 2d Regiment of Native "Infantry, to the situation of Deputy Mili-"tary Auditor General, vice Thorne, deceased.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1813.

"The Right Honorable the Governor Ge-"neral is pleased to appoint Lieutenant "H. Seymour Montague, of the 20th Regi-"ment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adju-"tant of Fort William, vice McGregor.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 1, 1813.

"The Right Honorable the Governor "General in Council having accepted of the "resignation of Colonel Henry Fox Calcraft, "of the Office of Town and Fort Major of "Fort William, Major Atty Hennesy, of "the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry is "appointed by His Lordship to that situa-"tion.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 20, 1813.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General will be pleased to advance to the Town Major the sum of one hundred and eighty Sonaut Rupees, on account of a Corporal belonging to the European Regiment at Bombay.

The necessary information will be given by the Deputy Military Pay-master to the Pay-master General at Bombay.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, July 23, 1813.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General will be pleased to advance to the Town Major, the sum of Sonant Rupees six hundred and twelve, on account of a Detachment of the Bengal 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

The necessary information to be given to the Pay-master General at Fort William.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in directing, that the following copy of a dispatch from Lieut.-Colonel Watson, commanding the Expedition against Sambas, be published.

To

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived off the Sambas river on the 22d ultimo, with the force under my command, after touching at Pontiana to procure boats, &c. &c. On my arrival, I found Captain Sayer, commanding a Squadron of H. M. Ships. The following morning we commenced getting the Ordnance and Stores into the boats, and on the 25th the troops entered the river. Previous to our advance, a letter signed by Captain Sayer and myself, was dispatched to the Sultan by Lieut. Bayley, of the Madras Native Infantry, requiring him "to surrender the defences of Sambas, also, the Pangerang Anom and his piratical adherents." This letter, it appears, was received by the Pangerang, the Sultan having previously withdrawn to the interior; no answer was returned. We then moved up the river and anchored on the night of the 26th off the branch leading to Sambas.—From all the information I could obtain the access to the Batteries was so difficult that I determined to employ our whole force divided into different attacks, one of which at least I hoped would be able to penetrate to the Batteries.—I accordingly sent a Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Regiment with Captain Morris's party to land from the main river and penetrate in that direction, which Captain Morris was confident to be practicable.—This officer was obliged, however, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of this column to Lieutenant Bolton, the next senior officer.—Another party composed of the Royal Marines from His Majesty's Ships, with one hundred Sepoys of of the 3d Volunteer Battalion, I detached up the main river under the command of Captain Brooks. of the 3d Bengal Volunteer Battalion, to pass through a cut higher up, leading into the Sambas River, down which they were to come in rear of the Town.—This party, if not in time for the attack, I was in hopes might intercept the retreat of the enemy.

Each of those divisions were also accompanied by a party of armed seamen to assist in carrying the ladders and in making a way through the jungle.

With the remainder of the force I proceeded up the Sambas River and anchored on the night of the 27th instant, out of reach of gun shot from the batteries.—A little a head of our anchorage, the ground appearing rather firm, and from the report of Lieutenant Bayley, whom I sent to reconnoitre the place, I determined on landing there another party consisting of one hundred of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, eighty Sepoys of the 3d Bengal Volunteer Battalion, and a detachment of Artillery, with a party of seamen.—This column was commanded by Captain Watson, H. M. 14th Regt.—It was disembarked at 3 A. M. and after surmounting many obstacles from the nature of the country, came in sight of the Batteries at half past 9 o'clock.—Captain Watson immediately commenced the attack, and in little more than half an hour carried by assault the two principal Batteries, and three redoubts in their rear, although resolutely defended.—A Battery and five redoubts on the opposite side of the river were then evacuated by the enemy.

On the commencement of the firing I pushed up the river with a party kept as a reserve, in men of war's boats, to second whichever column began the attack.—The front battery fired at the boats advancing, although Captain Watson was at that time in its rear endeavouring to force an entrance.—It is difficult to ascertain the loss of the enemy, as many were killed endeavouring to escape in boats and across the boom.—From the best information I can obtain it amounts to about one hundred and fifty men, including a brother of the Sultan's, the eldest son of Pangerang Anom, and twelve other Chiefs.—Pangerang Anom made his escape in a small quick sailing boat.

Captain Brooks found the cut through which he was to pass much smaller than had been represented, and rendered impassable by trees felled across it.—A little beyond this cut he found a boom across the main river defended by two forts, which opened on a reconnoitring party and killed the boatswain of the Leda.—Being late in the evening, Captain Brooks determined to attack them early on the following morning; as he was moving

for this purpose a canoe brought a letter from the Chief, the purport of it was "That his batteries had fired by mistake, that he was the friend of the Europeans."—At this moment arrived His Majesty's ship Procris, which had been sent up the main river. Captain Norton sent to inform the Chief that he wished to anchor off the Battery, and desired the boom might be opened.—This request not being complied with, a party of seamen was sent to cut it.—Just as they had succeeded the batteries commenced firing, which was returned by the Procris.—Captain Brooks then landed his party to attack them; but the enemy immediately evacuated their forts, and fled into the jungle.—In this affair two Sepoys were killed, and a Ship Lascar wounded.

Lieutenant Bolton's party it appears took a wrong direction at first, and from the difficulties they had to encounter did not arrive in time for the attack.

I have the honor to transmit a return of our killed and wounded during the operations, also of the ordnance found in the enemy's works.

Considering the number and difficulty of access to the Batteries, which prevented the possibility of exactly timing a combined attack, or of moving a large force in any one direction, our loss is perhaps less than might have been expected.

It is with much regret I have further to relate the death of Captain Morris on the 1st instant.—This zealous officer, although very ill, persisted in accompanying me. He fell a victim to his unbounded zeal for the service.

The pleasing part of my duty now remains to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the whole of the Troops, and to the cordial co-operation of Capt. Sayer, commanding His Majesty's Squadron, who placed under my orders the Marines, and also a body of disposeable seamen.

From the Honorable Captain Elliot, with whom Capt. Sayer entrusted the immediate arrangement and command of the armed Boats of the squadron, I experienced every assistance and readiness in complying with any of my suggestions; my thanks are due to the whole of the Officers, Seamen and Marines that landed from His Majesty's ships to second our operations, particularly to Capt. Leslie and the party under his orders which accompanied Captain Watson's column.—To Captain Watson and his Division every praise is due; the result of their attack fully corroborates the report made by him that nothing could exceed the coolness and intrepidity of the men composing it.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Bayley, of the Madras Native Infantry, for his assistance. This Officer landed with Captain Watson's column, which he volunteered to lead, and after much perseverance succeeded in cutting a passage through the Jungle.

From Captain Dyson, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Gunn, of the Bengal Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, Quarter Master to the Troops, I also derived every assistance in the previous arrangements and during the operations of the Service. I have the honour to be,

Honorable Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES WATSON,
Lieut. Col. 14th Regt. Com. Detachment of Troops.
A true copy,
SAMBAS, July 3, 1813. } C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

Return of KILLED *and* WOUNDED, *during the operations against Sambas, including that of Captain Brooks' Detachment up the Main river,—July 3, 1813.*

Regiments or Corps and Ship's Names.	Killed and Wounded.	Officers. Captains.	Officers. Lieutenants.	Officers. Ensigns.	Non-commissioned Officers, Rank & File. Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and file.	Gun Lascars.	Seamen on shore. Boatswain.	Seamen on shore. Seamen.	Grand Total. Officers. Killed.	Grand Total. Officers. Wounded.	Grand Total. Non-Commissioned Officers Rank and File and Seamen. Killed.	Grand Total. Non-Commissioned Officers Rank and File and Seamen. Wounded.
H. M. 14th Regt.	Killed,	:	:	:	:	:	3							
ditto ditto,	Wounded,	1	1	:	:	:	20							
3d Ben. Vol. Bat.	Killed,	:	:	:	:	:	3							
ditto ditto,	Wounded,	:	1	:	1	:	13							
Bengal Artillery,	Killed,	:	:	:	:	:	:	1						
ditto ditto,	Wounded,	:	:	:	:	:	:	6						
H. M. ship Leda,	Killed,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:						
H. M. do. Hussar,	Wounded,	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	1	16				
TOTAL.											1	4	7	55

(Signed) J. DYSON, *Major of Brigade.*
(A true Copy) C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

Names of Officers corresponding ....

Captain Watson, H. M. 14th Regt. wounded slightly.
Lieut. Jennings, ditto ditto severely.
—— Trist, 3d Ben. Vol. Bat. ditto severely and dangerously
—— Hoghton, H. M. ship Hussar, ditto severely.

RETURN of the Ordnance and Stores captured in the different Batteries at Sambas.

	Guns. 32 Prs.	24 do.	18 do.	12 do.	8 do.	6 do.	4 do.	3 do.	2 do.	1 do.	½ do.		Total.
Brass Ordnance....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20	7	—	31
Iron ditto.........	1	6	2	8	—	2	4	3	10	—	—	—	36
Total.	1	6	2	8	1	2	5	3	12	20	7	—	67

Round shot different sizes, 600
Bar do. 30
Gun-powder, Barrels,..... 26

(Signed) A. CAMERON, Lieut. *Com. Det. Beng. Art.*
(A true Copy) (Signed) J. DYSON, *Major of Brigade.*
(A true Copy) C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*
JULY 3, 1813.

Late reports received via Penang mention that overland dispatches are come to hand to the middle of February, which state that Bonaparte had arrived at Paris and appeared at the Theatre, and that the Russian army were in possession of Warsaw.

These accounts also state a general ferment to have been produced by the recent orders for raising the last levy of conscripts in France.

Preparations are making for the reception of the Portrait of the Right Honorable the Governor General, which has arrived in His Majesty's Frigate Hussar, and is to be placed in the Council Chamber at Molenvliet. We understand that the ceremony is to be conducted with public and military honors, and that the principal officers in His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service, together with the principal inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs have been invited to assist at the ceremony and to partake of a public breakfast at the Government House afterwards.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor returned to Batavia on Thursday from his visit to Cheribon, and travelled by the new Crawang road.—Report states that this important undertaking is in considerable progress, and we cannot but hail it as the most valuable acquisition and improvement to this Colony from its superseding the necessity of travelling over the Mountains, and of withdrawing from the agriculture of the country men and cattle without whose assistance it is unsafe and almost impracticable to travel through the Preanger Regencies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.] July 18.—H. M. ship Hussar, the Honorable Captain Elliot.

DEPARTURES.] July 18.—Ship Isabella, Captain Mayne, for Bengal.—Passengers, Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie and family, and Major Campbell.

Same day.—Ship Ceres, Captain Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope.—Cargo, Timber.

Do.—Brig Amazon, Capt. Gebhardt, for Samarang.

Do. 21.—China Junk Tekshin, Onhey Quan, for Amoi.

Same day.—Ship Experiment, Captain H. Walker, for Bengal.

[illegible]

July 22. — Ship Cato, Captain Henry Brown, for Japara.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Hussar—ship Admiral Drury—ship Perseverance, (since called Hoop Hersteld)—brig Emilie—do. Jane—do. Hope op Better—do. Susanna Barbera—do. Expedition—do. Sea Flower—do. Favorite—do. Olivia—do. De Goedeverwagting—do. Maria—schooner Flying Dragon—sloop Hazard—Arab ship Edarroos—Arab brig Montrose—Malay brig Lingin.

DEATHS.

At Sambas, on the 1st instant, Capt. Morris, of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment, whose indefatigable and zealous exertions in the public service, and in an unhealthy post among the Swamps at Sambas, brought on a fever of which he died.

At Sourabaya, A. Couperus, Esq. President of the Court of Justice.

At Batavia, Mr. H. Calmeyer, late an Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office.

BENGAL.

Asiatic Mirror, March 3.

A correspondent at Goruckpore, has favored us with the following account of an attack made on Ensign Grant, by a tiger.

"*Goruckpore, Feb. 19, 1813.*

"On the 17th instant, as A. N. Ford Esq. Assistant to the Collector, Lieutenant Jenkins Foster, and Ensign Grant, of the 14th Regiment, were on a shooting party a few miles from this place, riding eagerly in pursuit of some hogs, a tiger suddenly rushed upon Mr. Grant. The ferocious animal directed his attack towards the left shoulder of his object, but not having succeeded in making good his first grasp, he, with one of his paws, encircled the body of his victim, fixing the other upon the left knee; and, seizing with his mouth the thigh of Ensign G. he pulled him to the ground. On the other gentlemen of the party coming to the spot, the Tiger became intimidated, and quitting his prey, retreated to the Forest.

"On the arrival of the party at the Cantonments, the wounds of Ensign Grant were examined, and dressed by Mr. Playfair, the battalion Surgeon, under whose attention and care he is so much recovered as to be entirely out of danger."

Asiatic Mirror, March 24.

We lately mentioned the circumstance of Ensign Grant, being attacked and wounded by a tiger, while on a hunting party in the neighbourhood of Goruckpore. On the day following that accident, a gentleman of the same party was thrown from his horse, and his thigh fractured by the fall.

A letter of the 10th current, from Goruckpore, has the following paragraphs:

"Three gentlemen have just returned from a hunting excursion, in which they killed five tigers, and several beasts of prey of inferior note. One gentleman of the party had a very narrow escape; a desperately wounded tiger made a charge on the nearest elephant, which was so alarmed, that she lay down and rolled over, by which, the gentleman who was in the howdah, his guns, &c. were projected to some little distance, but without receiving any material injury by the fall. The tiger probably alarmed by the motion of the unwieldy elephant and her howdah, desisted from the attack and attempted to make off, but was killed upon the spot by the party.

"Owing to the inattention of the natives in the management of fire-arms, the Collector of the District, while lately engaged in a shooting party, received a ball in the shoulder, and one of his people was shot through the arm."

A distressing accident occurred on Friday last, the 19th current, on the river near Mayapore. The 1st and 2d Officers of the outward bound ship *Eliza*, went on shore in a boat, accompanied with several lascars, intending to return on board with three barrels of gun powder, from the magazine at Mayapore; and which was received on board the boat. The chief officer had incautiously carried with him a fowling piece, which had, while on board the boat, been repeatedly loaded and discharged; and the 2d officer, a youth of sixteen or eighteen years of age, most imprudently chipped the flint of the fowling piece, over the contents of one the barrels of powder, which had been spread on the boat's deck to dry; an ignited spark falling on the powder, the two barrels, besides what was spread on deck, instantly exploded, on which the two officers and the lascars leaped overboard, but too late to escape the effects of the accident. Four of the lascars were dreadfully burned; two of them have since died; the two others still survive, suffering extreme pain, and with little or no hope of recovery. The two officers are so severely burned, that their recovery is doubtful.

BENGAL HURKARU, MAY 8.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, the 9th of January, 1813.

"The *remains* of the French army had got as far back as Wilna, but they had been driven out of it by the Russians, with great loss. Bonaparte in the greatest despair, and is said to have made attempts on his own life. The Russians close on their rear, and making numbers of prisoners, &c. &c. The last account says, Bonaparte was making his own escape in disguise.—From Malta we have reports of a great battle having taken place in November, between the united armies on both sides in Spain, near Madrid; in which the French lost 35,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and were completely defeated; our loss has also been very great. Pampeluna was in the mean time taken by Mina, the Guerilla chief; and every thing seemed going on well in Spain. The French that retreated to Madrid, had been put to death by the people there. Lord Wellington offered battle on the 14th of November, which was refused; but on the 18th, he writes to his brother that they, the French, could not avoid one. One report says the battle actually began on that day, but this could hardly be the case. The news of the battle, defeat, &c. came to Malta in an English Frigate from Alicant, and of course is believed. The Russian accounts mention their having taken and destroyed upwards of 120 pieces of cannon, and 65,000 men.—Few of the Italian army under Beauharnois were left, and those few they expect to take, as they were surrounded."

The Bombay Courier of the 25th ultimo, announces the arrival at that port of the ship *Rahimshah* from Busheer and Muscat. The *Rahimshah* had not delivered her cargo at Busheer. The unfortunate Mahommed Nubhee Khan, of whose disgrace and seizure our readers are already informed, was, it seems, the principal owner of this vessel. She arrived at Busheer on the evening of the 21st of March. A pilot came on board; and on Captain Heathorn (the Commander) enquiring what news, informed him that Mahommed Nubhee Khan, and others, had been seized by an order from the Prince, and taken to Sherauz; that he had there been deprived of his eyes, and turned out to beg, and that an edict had been published, directing the confiscation of all his property. On learning this information, Captain Heathorn requested the pilot to go on shore again, and to return on the following morning, as it was too late to take the ship into harbour. The pilot was landed accordingly; and the *Rahimshah* immediately put about, and stood for Bombay.

On her way thither, she touched at Muscat, where she found the ship *Alexander*, Captain Harris, also on her voyage from hence to Busheer, and communicated to her the above account of the state of affairs in that quarter. The *Alexander* is one of three ships, which were taken up by the Arab Merchants here, for the purpose of effecting a remittance to Mahomed Ishmael Khan, (the surviving son and representative of the unfortunate Persian envoy who was shot at Bombay some years ago,) to the extent of about 1,20,000 Rupees, being the accumulated arrears of a pension of 2000 Rupees per month, settled on him by the British Government. In the mean while, however, Mahommed Ishmael Khan had, it seems, been included in the general proscription of the principal men of property at Busheer. He had been sent to Sherauz, and his goods confiscated. The *Alexander*, therefore, could not attempt to proceed to Busheer. Of the ship *Eliza*, which sailed from Calcutta on the same voyage with the *Alexander*, and of the *Deriah Beggie*, also freighted on account of Mahomed Ishmael Khan from Masulipatam, we have no intelligence. But, as those ships likewise were to touch at Muscat, they would of course receive there a timely warning of the danger which awaited them at the port of their destination.

The *Rahimshah* brings no other intelligence from the Gulph of Persia. [*India Gazette.*]

The scaffolding of the Light House erecting on Middleton's Point, Saugor Island, is now about 70 feet high, and although this is 30 feet short of its intended elevation, we find from observations made on board several vessels, that it is distinctly seen at a great distance, even so far as the Reef Buoy, and when completed, must greatly lessen the dangers of an intricate and important part of the navigation of the Hoogly.

A paragraph in a letter from Ceylon states, that fifty-three packages, containing all the apparatus of the Lanthorn, intended for the new Light House now building on Saugor Island, and which were on board the *Euphrates*, had been saved from the wreck of that vessel, and safely landed at Point-de-Galle, from whence they are to be sent to Calcutta, by the first convenient opportunity.

BUFFALOE HUNT at KISHUNGUNJ.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

During the last month, we have been much interested by the relation of an excursion made by several Officers of this place, in pursuit of a herd of wild Buffaloes, which most unexpectedly made its appearance in the Cantonment: judging that the adventure will be acceptable to many Sportsmen, I now trouble you with the following detailed narrative.

On the morning of the 2d Instant, the herd consisting of seven wild Buffaloes, (with one calf) was suddenly discovered; the Elephants having gone out for forage, it was immediately determined by several Officers of the 2d battalion 15th regiment, to attack the enemy on horseback, armed with spears. Four gentlemen mounted and commenced the pursuit with the utmost ardour—at the distance of three miles, the young one separated from the herd, and ran among some cattle belonging to a neighbouring village; it was killed, and the chace continued four miles farther, when the Sportsmen overtook the

herd in a high grass jungle; this the animals soon left, and they were closely followed for more than six miles over a plain; at length, the party succeeded in seperating one Buffaloe from the herd. Here the encounter began—after receiving several wounds in his still continued flight, he halted and charged the hunters, keeping them at bay,—after a short interval, he again fled, and was pursued and wounded as before, carrying the spears sticking in his back and sides, sometimes for a hundred yards. Lieut. White riding very close, threw his spear and wounded the animal in the loins; but his horse being much exhausted, was unable to wheel round before the Buffaloe turned about and charged with such vigour, that both the horse and rider were overthrown and lay many yards distant. Fortunately Lieut. W. received no material injury, and when the animal approached, he had the presence of mind to lie flat on his back. The beast approached, but stood at his feet without offering any violence. The other sportsmen called repeatedly to their companion to arise and escape; for some time he disregarded the advice, fearful of the consequences. At length in compliance with their intreaty he arose, the buffaloe instantly rushed forward, and Mr. White escaped by throwing himself down, while the enraged beast, missing his aim, fell on the ground, his horns grazing Mr. W's back as they passed over him. After this fortunate escape, Mr. White seized the favourable opportunity and regained his horse. The Buffaloe then took refuge in a tank, and when his former opponent joined his companions who were standing on the bank, the animal issued forth, and selecting Mr. White for the object of his vengeance, pursued him to a considerable distance. The Animal was now rendered quite furious, and attacked every thing within his reach, cows, dogs, &c. Unfortunately, an old woman returning from market passed, and became the victim of his rage; she was taken up without any appearance of life, having her arms broken and many wounds. The Cavalry being from fatigue *hors de combat* could not renew the attack, and the Buffaloes whose system like the Russians was *Retreat*, having gained a victory, now continued their course without farther molestation.

This account will tend to shew the desperate resistance these animals are capable of making after a pursuit of many miles, in which horses will frequently be exhausted from the nature of the ground passed over, and how unequal a common hog spear is for effecting the destruction of so large an animal, the resistance of whose hide must alone offer security from mortal wounds. The Sportsmen were however impressed with a belief, that the animal must have died shortly after.

[*Calcutta Paper.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PARIS PAPERS.

ARMIES of SPAIN.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER AT WAR.

PARIS, DEC. 11.

Copy of a letter written to the Minister at War by Marshal Jourdan, Chief of his Catholic Majesty's Staff.

"SALAMANCA, NOV. 21.

"I have the honour to address to your Excellency the account of the prisoners of war and deserters which have entered Salamanca from the 16th up to this evening.

"I am ignorant whether the Duke of Dalmatia, whose head-quarters ought to be at Salvatierra, has any still with him. When I shall be informed on that head, I shall have the honour to render you an account thereof.

Account of the Prisoners of War and Deserters, which have entered Salamanca, from the 16th Nov. to this day, the 21st of the same month.

	Officers.	Sub-officers and soldiers.
English	7	1414
Portuguese	9	904
Spanish	9	849
Deserters		330
	25	3497

Among the officers is Lieut.-General Paget.

JOURDAN,
Marshal of the Empire.

Extract of a Letter from Baron Thouvenot, General of Brigade, Governor of the 4th Government of Spain, to the Minister at War.

"VITTORIA, DEC. 4

"General Bigarre, Aide-de-camp to his Catholic Majesty, has just arrived at Vittoria, bearing dispatches for the Emperor. He announces that 2600 prisoners, among whom is General Paget, will arrive on the 6th at Vittoria, under the escort of 3000 of the Army of Portugal.

"The English have retreated into Portugal, and it appears that our affairs in that quarter are going on as well as possible.

"The General in Chief, Count Reille, set out to-day to proceed on his route to Burgos.

(Signed) "Baron THOUVENOT."

Extracts from dispatches addressed to the Minister at War, the Duke of Feltre, by Marshal Jourdan, Chief of his Catholic Majesty's Staff.

MADRID, NOV. 3.

The King departed from Cuenza on the 26th, and fixed his head-quarters at Horcajada; the head of the Army of the Bentre arrived on the same day at Tarancon.

On the 27th his Majesty arrived at Tarancon; reconnoissances were pushed on Fuente-Duena, which was still occupied by the English troops; the bridge of boats had been withdrawn upon the right bank of the Tagus.

The Duke of Dalmatia arrived on the 25th at Santa Cruze de la Sarza; on the same day, the reserve of cavalry of the army of the South, commanded by Gen. Tilly, was at Villa Tebas. The Duke of Dalmatia ordered him to push a very strong reconnoissance on Ocana, General Bonnemain had the command of it. He found at Ocana 17 English and Portuguese squadrons, commanded by Gen. Long, who would not fight, and who fell back upon Aranjuez.

General Bonnemain pursued him for a league on the other side of Ocana; he overtook his rear guard, sabred thirty men, and made twenty prisoners; he also carried away about thirty horses. The Duke of Dalmatia fixed his head-quarters on the 25th at Ocana, whence he sent a reconnoissance upon Aranjuez. The enemy had evacuated this town, blown up the bridge of la Reyna, and burnt the one near the palace; several corps of infantry and cavalry were seen in the park on the right bank. The Duke of Dalmatia began his operations for rebuilding the bridges. The tide of the Tagus was very high; the fords were impracticable.

On the 28th, his Majesty marched with his reserve to Santa Cruz de la Parza. On the same day the troops of the army of the Centre, who marched upon the Tagus to reconnoitre the force and position of the enemy, discovered that he had evacuated Fuente Duena. The boats of the bridge were on the right bank, however, without having received any damage; the posts and cables had been cut, and the beams carried away. An officer of sappers swam across the river; his example was followed by several soldiers; the boats were replaced, and the rebuilding of the bridge was immediately set about. On the 29th, the King moved his head-quarters to Ocana. On the same day the enemy's troops, who had remained in the park of Aranjuez, on the right bank of the Tagus, retired behind the Jarama. The Duke of Dalmatia advanced to Aranjuez.

On the 30th, the bridges were entirely re-established at Aranjuez and Fuente-Duena. It was reported that the enemy intended to concentrate his forces upon the right bank of the Jarama, and that he appeared inclined to defend that position, which is extremely strong. Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia made a reconnoissance this day; he found the enemy entrenched upon the bridge of the Jarama, called Puente Largo; after several voileys of cannon, the enemy withdrew his artillery, and exploded two mines, which blew up one arch of the bridge. The Duke of Dalmatia then ordered the firing of the musketry to cease, as it was now without object. Our loss in this battle was about 25 wounded, among whom was an officer of Voltigeurs: the enemy's loss was much more considerable: he had several men killed on the bridge.

The Duke of Dalmatia still supposed the enemy intended to give battle in the position which overlooks the Jarama, and as this position is truly inassailable in front, it was necessary to manœuvre to force the enemy to abandon it.

On the 31st the Duke of Dalmatia learnt, and announced to his Majesty, that the enemy had abandoned Puente Largo. This bridge was re-established, and on the same day, the advanced guard of the Army of the South advanced to Valdemoro, and took about 500 prisoners. The divisions of this army began to march on the night of the 31st, from the different points which they occupied, and passed the Tagus at Aranjuez; they defiled during the whole of the day and night of the 1st of November. The army had not entirely passed the Tagus on the 2d of November, at six o'clock in the morning.

The King proceeded on the 31st to Aranjuez, and ordered the Count D'Erlon to march upon this point, in order to follow the movement of the army of the south.

On the 1st of November, the advanced posts of the army of the South arrived near Madrid; that city was evacuated, and the enemy made his retreat by the Puerto de Guadarama.

On the 2d, the Army of the South was concentrated in the environs of Madrid; the advanced guard proceeded to the Escurial, and continued to make prisoners. On the same day the division of General Villatte arrived in Madrid, and his Majesty also arrived with his Guards; the Army of the Centre defiled upon the bridge of Aranjuez.

This day, the 5th, the troops of the Army of the South marched in the direction of the Escurial and Guadarama; the advanced guard must now be on the other side of the montains.

The Army of the Centre is arrived in the neighbourhood of Madrid; General D'Armagnac's division has succeeded, in Madrid, that of General Villatte which has followed the movement of the Army of the South.

The infantry of the royal guard has just departed, to sleep at Las-Rosas; it will arrive to-morrow at Guadarama, and the King will rejoin it with his cavalry. His Majesty's intention is to pursue the enemy with the army of the South, and to place himself in communication with the army of Portugal. The army of the Centre will continue united in Madrid and its neighbourhood, and will be in readiness to join the King, if Lord Wellington should concentrate his forces to give battle.

(Signed) JOURDAN.

SALAMANCA Nov. 10, 1812.

As I had the honour of intimating to you in my letter of the 3d, the King left Madrid on the 4th with his guard. The same day his Majesty established his head-quarter at Guadarama. The cavalry of the army of the South occupied St. Antonio de las Naras and Villa Castin. One part of the infantry was at L'Espinar, the other part remained at Guadarama and Guadalapagar.

In the night between the 4th and 5th the Duke of Dalmatia reported to the King that General Hill was continuing his retreat, and that he appeared to direct his march upon Arrevalo, where, it was said he was to form his junction with Lord Wellington. The King had no certain intelligence of the army of Portugal, but all that could be learned indicated that army to have answered on the right of the Duero, all the bridges of which the enemy had destroyed, and that Lord Wellington announced the intention of leaving on the left bank a portion of his army to observe that of Portugal, and to join the rest of General Hill's at Arrevalo, in order to combat the army of the South separately. His Majesty, that nothing might be compromised, thought it right to call to his aid the army of the centre, which remained at Madrid. He, therefore, on the 5th, ordered the Count of Erlon to leave Madrid immediately, and to advance as rapidly as possible on Villa Castin, whence he would have to follow the direction taken by the army.

On the 5th the King moved his head-quarter to Villa Castin. The same day, our cavalry having arrived on the Boltaya, perceived that of the enemy on the right bank of the river, covering the march of their infantry. The Duke of Dalmatia hastened the march of his infantry, and united some divisions at Labajos; the cavalry followed the movements of the enemy, who took the direction of Renaranda, and met that of Arrevalo. Our cavalry, took a position at Villa Nueva de Gomez, Blasco-Saucho, and Sanchidrien.

On the 6th, the King advanced his head-quarters to Arrevalo, and all the army moved in that direction.

On the 7th the King remained at Arrevalo. Reconnoitring parties were sent out, which communicated with the army of Portugal, which had arrived at Medina del Campo. The divisions of the army of the South, which were still in the rear, continued their march upon Arrevalo. General Count Souham, commander of the army of Portugal, reported to the King, that Lord Wellington was directing his march on Salamanca with four divisions of his army, and a Spanish army commanded by Castanos.

On the 8th the King still continued at Arrevalo. The troops of the Army of the South, which were yet behind, prosecuted their march, and the Army of the centre arrived at Villa Castin. The same day the Duke of Dalmatia moved his cavalry on Penaranda, and some divisions of infantry were at Flores de Avilla.

On the 9th the King's head-quarters were at Flores de Avilla; the army of the centre advanced upon Fuentiveros; that of Portugal on Vittoria, Babila Fuente, and Huevta. The cavalry of the army of the South proceeded towards Alba de Tormes, and the infantry advanced to Flores de Avila and Penaranda.

This day, the 10th, the King arrived at Penaranda, where his Majesty established his head-quarters. Count D'Erlon continued his movement to establish himself at Macotera and its environs; the army of Portugal is completing its movement upon Babilafuente. The Duke of Dalmatia has directed his march towards Alba de Tormes, with his cavalry and part of his infantry. Alba de Tormes appears to be strongly occupied. The Duke of Dalmatia has fired 1500 cannon on this post, without being able to dislodge the enemy.

Count Souham reports, that Lord Wellington occupies the position of San Christoval, in advance of Salamanca.

During this march some hundreds of prisoners have been collected, together with some equipages.

I pray, &c. (Signed) JOURDAN.

Extract of a Letter from General Lamarque, Commander in Upper Catalonia, to the Minister at War.

GERONA, Nov. 29.

Sir,—Areynes-del-Mare was the *entrepôt* of the enemy's smuggling, and one of his magazines. This criminal commerce was carried on under the protection of the English ships lying in the roads.

A moveable battery was placed at the entrance of the town; the first firing put the English to flight, all their vessels stood out to sea, and we have taken possession of Areynes-del-Mare and of its magazines, the enemy making no endeavour so thwart our operation. The Catalonians perceived, from the conduct of the English in this instance, how little they can rely on the promises of such worthless auxiliaries.

The English merchandize seized at Areynes-del-Mare were instantly either burnt or thown into the sea; but the grain, flour, rice and other provisions, were conducted to the magazines of Barcelona.—The articles brought from the Spanish colonies, such as the sugar and coffee of Havanna, the cottons of Vera Cruz and Motril, and the leather of Buenos Ayres, were forwarded to Gerona, to be there sold for the profit of the army; the quinquina, the manna, the gum, and the wax were reserved for military hospitals.

(Signed) M. LAMARQUE.

From the Calcutta Papers.

BIRTHS.

In Fort William, on the 24th February, the Lady of Col. Randolph Marriott, commanding H. M. 24th Foot, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th do. the Lady of Capt. Thomas Scott, of the ship Trowbridge, of a Daughter.

On the 28th do. Mrs. Francis Derozio, of a Daughter

On the 26th do. Mrs. Charles Hudson, of a Daughter.

On the 20th do. Mrs. Bawler, of a Son.

On the 21st do. Mrs. Jewel, of a Son

On the 24th do. Mrs. S. Greenway, of a Daughter.

On the 9th March, the Lady of Charles Sealy, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W. Smyth, of a Son.

On the 12th March, the Lady of Ensign Haslam, 20th Regiment N. I. of a still-born child.

On the 17th March, Mrs. W. Clark, of a Son.

Same day, Mrs. Boardman, of a Daughter.

On the 19th March, Mrs. F. Chopin, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, the Lady of Captain N. Baile, of a Son.

At Kissengunge, on the 20th ditto, the Lady of Lieutenant H. E. Page, of the 15th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 30th ditto, the Lady of J. L. Grant, Esq. of a Son.

At the same place, on the 24th ditto, the Lady of Ensign Clarke, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 1st May, Mr. Hugh MacPherson, to Miss Davidson, Daughter on the late Mr. Alexander Davidson, of Calcutta.

On the same day, Mr. Edward Davey Fabian, of the Marines, to Miss Eliza Hauboin.

At Pultah, on the 3d May, Rice Davice Knight, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Cornelia Leonora Overbeck.

At Agra, on the 11th April, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. Conductor John Cross, to Mrs. Hannah Pore.

At the same place and date, by the same Gentleman, Mr. John Walsh, to Miss Mary Ann Maheo.

DEATHS.

On the 20th March, at Sea, on his passage to Bombay, Robert Williams, Esq. late of Calcutta.

At Berhampore, on the 29th April, the Infant Daughter of W. Feue, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 16th July last, at Sea, on his passage from the West Indies, of a yellow fever, Mr. William John Kerr Rutherford, late a Planter on the Island of Grenada.

At Madura, on the 5th instant, Elizabeth Anne, Daughter of Major Mandeville, aged 2 years, 11 months and 29 days.

At Trincomallie, on the 8th instant, George Geilespie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 1st Ceylon Regiment, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On the 12th October, in Dublin, John Ahmuty, Esq. of the Civil Bengal Establishment, to Caroline, only Daughter of Peter Warren, Esq. of Henrietta-street.

(*See Supplement.*)

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1813.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 30.

(Debate concluded from our last.)

Lord Castlereagh rose and said, that he should rather have waited for the Members on the opposite side of the House to have expressed their sentiments on the Address, but as no one rose to speak, he should make some observations on what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, and he could not but consider it as matter of exultation that the only claim as yet made on Ministers was for explanation of particular circumstances and parts of their conduct. No ground of complaint was insinuated against the general system which they had pursued, nor was any contradiction offered to the statement of the general situation of our affairs contained in the Speech of the Prince Regent. It was, indeed, a proud speech for Europe, and for the prospects of the world. The Honourable Gentleman had very naturally divided the subject into a consideration of our external and internal situation. But his omitting to dwell upon the latter was a proof that there was nothing in that part of it which called for his animadversion. Painful as had been the task imposed on Ministers in the last Session of quelling the disturbances in various parts of the country, he trusted that there had been no abuse of the powers committed to them, nor any misapplication of the laws which had been armed with new terrors on this occasion, and which seconded by the good sense of the people themselves had happily succeeded in restoring tranquillity.

As to the second branch of the subject, namely, the view of our external situation, Mr. Canning had deferred giving any decided opinion on it till he should be furnished with the official details. But he had strongly hinted his suspicion that after the battle of Salamanca there had been an unwarrantable relaxation of our efforts, and an unnecessary delay in sending reinforcements. The Honourable Gentleman had, indeed, strengthened himself in his general view of the subject by arguing, that if we could at present give new force to our efforts, if we could still send additional troops, we might and ought to have done so months ago. But this retrospective reasoning he could not admit. He contended that every effort had been made and every resource called into action, which the situation of our affairs seemed to justify at the time, and which was consistent with that natural and healthy tone of exertion, beyond which the resources of a country could never be strained without impairing and injuring them. He did not, however, expect that the charge against Ministers of having starved the war in the Peninsula would come from that side of the House, whose never-failing argument was the want of economy in the measures of Government. He should not enter into the particular details of the campaign in the Peninsula —he should merely state the general outline; but he must first deprecate that disposition which led Members to be too sanguine in success, or to despond from any disappointment of their expectations: he should appeal to the sober judgment of the House. And he could not agree with the romantic reasoning of the Honourable Gentleman who seemed to suppose, that after the battle of Salamanca, Lord Wellington had nothing to do, but to march at once across the Pyrenees. He could not consider his not doing this as a reverse of fortune. He had atchieved a most brilliant victory—he had dislocated the army of the enemy. They had found a vast effort necessary, and had rallied again in great numbers. But their having thus concentrated their forces was the strongest proof of the importance of Lord Wellington's successes. That situation of the French armies was the most to be deprecated, in which they were not obliged to direct their efforts to any one point—when they were dispersed idly over the whole country, and could at ease hold the feelings of the inhabitants in subjugation. Lord Wellington had accomplished all that he himself expected to accomplish in consequence of this victory; and it would appear, when the details were entered into, that 20,000 troops had been added to his army in the course of the last year; that it was not till May last that the men were transferred from the militia to the line; and that reinforcements were regularly sent over, as the improved discipline of the regiments (to which every attention was paid by the Commander in Chief) permitted it.

Ministers were charged with not having made any direct effort in the North of Europe. So far, however, was the Emperor Alexander from expressing any such sentiment, that he felt in the strongest manner, that we are fighting the battles of Russia in Spain. He felt our exertions there as made in the common cause. That great Monarch (great from the vastness of the struggle he has entered into, and from the fortitude he has shewn in carrying it on) relied with confidence on the fidelity and patriotism of his own people, as a better support than any pecuniary aid we could afford him.

Sweden was a delicate question. He did not feel himself at liberty to unreservedly enter into it. If, however, a pecuniary subsidy could have been of use in creating a diversion, he had no hesitation in saying that it ought to have been sent. Not to enter into particular relations between Russia and Sweden, it was plain that former differences had been so far reconciled, that the Russians felt themselves at liberty to withdraw their army from Finland, which had been of signal advantage in the present contest. Neither was the doubtful aspect presented by Sweden herself, without its use, as 60,000 men under Victor and Augereau, had been withdrawn from the French armies to watch her operations. With respect to America, Ministers were charged with a forbearing policy; that they had carried on the war in a spirit of mildness and conciliation. This character he thought applicable to their conduct of the negociation, not of the war. They regretted the necessity of coming to an open rupture with America—of breaking asunder the common ties which bound the two countries to each other; and to prevent this necessity, they had been willing to concede every thing but the national honour and the maritime rights of this country. But after the first act of hostility by the Americans, Ministers lost no time in declaring war in the most eligible mode, by an order of detention. Still, however, he could not consider every avenue to peace as irrevocably closed, since a pacific proposition (originally sent to Mr. Foster), had been submitted to the American Government, by Admiral Warren, to which no answer had yet been returned. Much stress had been laid on the circumstance, that Ministers had not published a counter-declaration to that issued by the American Government. But this he thought quite superfluous, as the charges contained in it had been formally contradicted by Ministers in that House, at the time they had been first brought forward. Till after the declaration of war, and at the conclusion of the last Session of Parliament, the Orders in Council were the only avowed obstacle to peace with this country, on the part of America. His Lordship concluded with challenging Opposition to point out any speech from the Throne, which recorded a more brilliant situation of our affairs. We had engaged France in a doubtful struggle with two powerful foes, at the opposite extremities of Europe; where she had to bring her own resources with her, and to contend at every step with the hostile feelings of a whole people. He reprobated the illiberality of sentiment which had stigmatized the Russians as a barbarous nation, and considered the retreat of the Russian General, where, in a march of 500 miles, not a regiment had been dispersed, nor a cannon taken by the enemy, as displaying greater military skill than the celebrated retreat of Moreau.

Mr. Whitbread said, the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had alluded to him as the person who was understood to have prepared an Amendment, and had expressed a wish to hear his (Mr. Whitbread's) sentiments on the subject of the Address. It was true he was the person who had prepared an Amendment; but he wished to hear the sentiments of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning,) before he delivered his own; and the answer of the Noble Lord to the speech of that Right Honourable Gentleman. He was particularly desirous of hearing the Right Honourable Gentleman's opinion of affairs at this time—for the Right Honourable Gentleman in his answer to his constituents at Liverpool, said it was his own fault if he was not Minister now. However, he did not rise tonight to dwell in contention with him, as he might have done at former periods, but to deliver his sentiments on what he conceived to be the present state of the country. In his opinion, there were great omissions in the Speech of the Prince Regent. Ample information ought to have been submitted to the House on the subject of the foreign relations of the country; but there was no information with respect to the dispute with America; and with respect to Spain, there was nothing which could in anywise enable them to form a judgment as to what was the cause of the late losses which the country had so much reason to deplore. He found himself therefore bound to call for information on these subjects. If ever there was a time when enquiry and information were called for, it was the present. Were they not informed that the recovery of his Majesty was hopeless, and that the paroxysms to which he was subject rendered his life so precarious, that the existence of the present Parliament was likely to be of very short duration, unless the Noble Lord should think proper to propose, what he had heard was his intention, early in the present Session, an act for the continuance of its sitting notwithstanding the demise of his Majesty? Whether so bold an experiment was to be tried he knew not; but if such an infraction of the Constitution should ever be attempted, he would oppose it, if in life, to the utmost of his power. If, however, such a proposition was not intended to be made, the tenure of their existence was necessarily precarious, and it behoved them therefore to take the earliest opportunity of applying to the Prince Regent for information on the state of affairs. He did not believe that even the Noble Lord wished to stifle all inquiry into the transactions of Spain, or the negociation with America—for even now the Noble Lord had said that a negociation was on foot with America. Why should not the House be made acquainted with the steps which had been taken with respect to that country? Before, however, entering upon the consideration of our external policy, he wished to know why the Noble Lord had not counselled the Prince Regent, who was known to have once entertained sentiments favourable to the Catholics, after the debates which had taken place in that House, and the small majorities which had been obtained, to take notice of the Claims? Why he had not advised him to introduce into the speech a prominent paragraph about Ireland, the omission of which could not but be a subject of mortification and indignation to the inhabitants of that country? There was another circumstance intimately connected with our Continental connections, which, in his opinion, ought to have formed a prominent part of the Speech, namely, the depreciated state of the currency of the country—[Hear, hear!] For if he was not grossly misinformed such was the absolute want of specie, that the officers of that gallant army which had achieved those glorious victories of which we so deservedly boasted, were even unable to provide themselves with any of the comforts of life—at least, that no subaltern was enabled to provide himself with any other means of subsistence than the rations which he obtained from the Commissariat.—From the same causes the debt of that gallant army was very great and increasing from day to day, whereby its operations were crippled and frustrated. When the Noble Lord took a view of the manufactures of this country, was there nothing to make him pause before boasting of the present as the proudest period of the English Annals? The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had mentioned our three wars. It was, unfortunately, but too true. An acquisition of two of these wars had been made since the last Session. In Russia we were accessaries after the fact. To that power we had not made subsidies as we had formerly done to other Continental Powers frequently with great profusion. Of that power we were now deprived. In the third war, which was with America, we stood principals and alone—a war the most disastrous and calamitous which ever was waged, and the existence of which cut up the sinews of the resources by which our other wars could be carried on. This was the proud, this was the unparalleled situation in which the country was placed, so much the subject of the Noble Lord's exultation. But the Noble Lord looked at those things with a soldier's eye. [Laugh.] He talked of the masterly retreat of the Russians, which he thought superior to that of General Moreau. While the Noble Lord dwelt too with exultation on the atchievements in Canada, he overlooked the capture of the Guerriere by the American frigate Constitution. But let us look at the situation in which Lord Wellington was now placed since his abandonment of the siege of Burgos. The Noble Lord thought proper to suppose that my Lord Wellington might even be obliged to retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras. Lord Wellington himself, in his dispatches, said that the enemy were in great force, that they had received considerable reinforcements; and that it was with the greatest mortification and regret, that he saw himself obliged to give up an object which, if obtained, he considered the success of the campaign certain. They were told, that when pursued by the French army he was pressed hardly; and when at Rueda, that he could not make a stand there. But then they were told that the prosperity of the country was improved, and that the country was in a glorious and grand situation. Why? Because Bonaparte was on his retreat to his resources;—his force not annihilated, though certainly in great danger. This was what the House were to congratulate themselves on, and for which they were to go to the Prince Regent with an Address, on the prosperous state of the country! If this situation of affairs on the Continent was good for any thing it was this; that the Emperor of France, having failed in his object, an opportunity was now offered, when it would not be inglorious, and when it would certainly be highly usful to propose to the enemy some arrangement for peace. The Noble Lord had by no means satisfactorily answered the question put to him by the Right Honourable Gentleman respecting Sweden. It was indeed surprising that this country should become so easily the dupe of every State with which it happened to be allied. Great expectations were entertained by the Government of this country from Sweden. The rear of the enemy was to be harrassed by the Swedish army, under that great French Captain, as he was called, the Crown Prince of Sweden. Now the Noble Lord says—Aye, you see we were right in our expectations—Bonaparte was obliged to leave two grand corps behind him, for fear of the Swedes. But yet, some how or other, it would seem that Bonaparte was soon relieved of all apprehensions from any diversion in his rear, and availed himself in proper time of these two corps so said to be kept in check by the Swedes. He differed altogether from the Noble Lord with respect to the resources and population of the Russian Empire, and with respect to the view which had been taken of that horrible fact, the conflagration of Moscow. The Noble Lord had applied to Bonaparte the epithet of devastator of Moscow. Now it appeared that Bonaparte was anxious, and did all that was in his power to be the preserver of Moscow (hear! from the Ministerial side), as he had preserved Vienna, Berlin, Venice and Milan, into which he had entered as Conqueror. The Noble Lord had regretted that the example set by Russia, in the destruction of their capital, was not earlier made; and he chose to describe that event as an evidence of the temper of the Russian people, as if they had been perfectly willing to surrender their wives and children, their sick, wounded and dying, to the destructive flames which laid the city in ashes. But this was by no means the case. It was well known that Moscow was burnt by military command, and hat the Inhabitants had no will in its execution, and no power to prevent it. They had no refuge, no shelter to fly to; and whether they were justifiable or not, it was certainly not voluntary on their part, but a penalty inflicted on them by their Government. What was the real feeling of the Russian people with respect to that event? The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) had delivered a splindid passage on the instinctive love which every people possessed for their native soil. This he believed to be true; but the people of Russia could love their Government, or to talk to them of the Laws and Constitutions of their country, which they were called on to defend, was altogether ridiculous. It was said that the population of the Empire was every where rising round the French armies for the purpose of exterminating them. But where, he would ask, was the evidence of this? That the Russian army was now as it aways had been, famous for its valour and discipline, and for its implicit obedience, could not possibly be doubted. They were well known to obey all commands without hesitation, and would probably act now as they did formerly, when on the death of their monarch, they changed sides, and fought on the side to-day against which they had fought the day before. They were known to obey without reflection and without hesitation, the commands of their superiors with the prospect of certain and immediate death before them. It was in this situation of affairs that the Noble Lord thought proper to compare the retreat from the Niemen to Moscow, with the well-known retreat of Moreau. But in what respects could they possibly be compared together? General Moreau executed his retreat when he was far into the enemies' country, and when he was pursued by powerful and warlike hosts. But the Russians retreated into their own country, in consequence of plans which it was said had been long digested by them. They were to stop at a certain point, where they had their magazines and entrenched camps. But was it ever in contemplation that they should retreat to Moscow, before fighting the enemy, and afterwards burn Moscow? It was preposterous, therefore, in the Noble Lord, to speak of this retreat as a great military operation. But if the efforts of Russia had been great, as great they certainly were, how stupendous must have been the power and the efforts of the Emperor of France, who, without being necessitated to carry his arms into Russia, and having the war of Spain already on his hands, began that great undertaking, penetrated to Moscow, and would, in all probability, have accomplished his purpose, but for the awful act by which it was frustrated. With respect to the state of affairs in the Peninsula, it was generally known to the credit of Lord Wellington, that he did not court the battle of Salamanca; but that the French Commander being too secure of calling Lord Wellington off, laid himself open to attack, which that great man, with his accustomed vigilance, immediately laid hold of. By following up his victory, he took possession of Madrid, and afterwards advanced to Burgos. He was willing to pay the highest deference to the opinion of Lord Wellington, and to suppose in acting as he did, he judged perfectly right; but the plan of his Campaign, as he himself has acknowledged, has been utterly defeated from the want of means. But then the Noble Lord enlarged on the great good produced by having weakened the French and prevented them from carrying on offensive operations, and contended, that even if Lord Wellington should be again obliged to fall back on Torres Vedras the same glorious con-

sequences would follow which had already taken place. But if he might be allowed to ask the question, what had the Spaniards been doing all the time? How were the Spaniards seconding the efforts of the great Commander? It was true as the Noble Lord had stated, that the French had left the South of Spain, and been obliged to evacuate Madrid, and that Lord Wellington had been received there and every where with an enthusiasm approaching to indolatry. In his letter after entering Madrid, he said, he hoped the inhabitants of Madrid would in future do a little better than before. But after the last evacuation of Madrid, he said a very small French force took possession of the Retiro. He was appointed Generalissimo of Spain; and the very first order which he issued in that character to General Ballasteros, one of the Spanish Commanders, who had been more than usually successful in his operations against the enemy, was refused to be executed by him. It was true that that General was cashiered, and that his army was given to other hands; but he very much doubted, whether the feeling which seemed to have actuated General Ballasteros was not too prevalent in Spain, to admit of any advantage being taken by Lord Wellington as Commander of the forces of that country. The cause of Spain, therefore, seemed not so hopeful as the Noble Lord had chosen to represent it. With regard to the efforts which had been made in the prosecution of this war, he had to observe, that when war was carried on in any country, there was not a doubt that the most vigorous efforts were the most likely to lead to a speedy termination. There was this difference between an offensive and a defensive war, that an offensive war ought always to be a war of spirit. When vigorous efforts, therefore, were resolved to be made in Spain, there ought to be no limit to that vigour. [Hear, hear!] Let an application, therefore, be made to the Prince Regent, to know from him whether the greatest possible use had been made by Ministers of the means with which they were entrusted for carrying on the war, before coming to a decision on the merits of Ministers, or the probability of the war being in future carried on with success.

After some observations on the miserable state of the manufacturers of this country, and their gloomy anticipations with respect to the ensuing Budget, he observed that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) in his speech did great injustice, in his opinion, to America. He had talked of the Law of Nature, by which affection descended, and not ascended, and he thought that great parental affection had been shewn here, and very little filial love had been shewn there. Now to judge from the correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Munro, Mr. Pinkney, and the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, he would say, that he had lashed them most severely, and that they had borne their castigation with all the meekness of filial submission.—[Laugh.]

After commenting on the taunt respecting the American Ambassador, Joel Barlow, laying the liberties of the Republic of America at the feet of the devastator of Moscow, and making several observations on the relations between this country and America, which, for want of room we are compelled to omit, the Honourable Gentleman concluded with saying, that under all these circumstances he was desirous of imploring his Royal Highness to take into consideration the measure of inquiring whether or not it was at present possible to bring about a pacification. We now stood in a situation in Spain glorious beyond example, in so far as related to the splendid achievements of our armies, though, with respect to the mean object, the expulsion of the French from the Peninsula, we were not so near our object as many people supposed. The Emperor of France, was at present in great difficulties.—He had indeed succeeded in one way beyond the expectation of all those who saw him set out. An unexpected event, however, had foiled him, and involved him certainly in great difficulties for the present; and though from these difficulties he might ultimately extricate himself, there must be a considerable interval during which battles could not take place.

He knew he would be told as he had always hitherto been told on making such a proposition, that the interference of Parliament on such a subject would cramp the powers of the Executive. But when he saw that one Ministry after another took no advantage of any favourable conjuncture offered them for the accomplishment of this object, and that the moment a victory obtained, instead of considering it as instrumental in leading to peace, the end of all war, they seemed to be immediately filled with the most frantic and unreasonable hopes; he was convinced that no Ministry would ever voluntarily enter upon negotiation, and that the House were therefore now called upon to interfere, that an event might at last be brought about of so much importance to this country, and to the world. The Honourable Gentleman moved the following amendment: –

" That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to thank his Royal Highness for his Royal Highness's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

" To assure his Royal Highness of the inviolable attachment of His Majesty's faithful Commons to the persons of His Majesty, and of his Royal Highness; to His Majesty's Government, and to the principles which seated His Majesty's Royal Family upon the Throne of these Kingdoms.

" To convey to his Royal Highness the expression of our sincere condolence, on the continuance of the affliction with which it has pleased God to visit His Majesty.

" Whereby the recovery of His Majesty's mental powers appears to have been rendered hopeless, and the sacred life of His Majesty, from the frequent repetition and violence of the attacks, to have become alarmingly precarious.

" To represent to his Royal Highness, that in such circumstances, the existence of this New Parliament is, of necessity, likely to be of short duration; and that it, therefore, behoves His Majesty's faithful Commons, to seize the earliest opportunity of submitting to his Royal Highness their view of the general situation of the Country, and of laying before his Royal Highness the manifold griefs of His Majesty's faithful subjects, praying that his Royal Highness will take such steps as to his wisdom shall seem best calculated for their relief; and, at the same time, to promise our most dutiful and cordial co-operation.

" To express to his Royal Highness our hearty congratulations on the great successes obtained by His Majesty's arms, under the distinguished command of General the Marquis of Wellington; and particularly on the glorious victory of Salamanca, prepared by the vigilance, decision, and skill of that great commander, and atchieved, through the favour of Providence, by the consummate valour of His Majesty's troops, under his command.

" Nevertheless, to represent to His Royal Highness, our deep disappointment and concern, at finding that an event which was followed by the evacuation of Madrid by the French, its occupation by the British Commander in person, the withdrawing of the French garrrison from many of their military posts and fortified towns, the relief of various parts of Spain from the presence of the enemy, and the victorious advance of the British General into the heart of that county, has not been followed by such exertions on the part of its inhabitants, as might have been expected to spring from those feelings of abhorrence of French domination, and gratitude for British aid, by which His Majesty's faithful Commons have been informed under the sacred authority of his Majesty's State, and they are still willing to hope, pervade the universal Spanish nation.

" More especially, because, at the same period, the power of France has been distracted by warlike operations, proceeding on the most stupendous scale, in a remote quarter of Europe, and, for the second time since the horrible and violent aggression of the French Emperor, he has been prevented from directing his undivided resources to the subjugation of Spain.

" To assure his Royal Highness that we will with all diligence, as in duty bound, proceed to inquire, with the assistance of such information as we have no doubt will be furnished by order of his Royal Highness, into the causes of the reverses which have so soon and unexpectedly led to the retreat of the Marquis of Wellington before the French force, the unresisted re-occupation of Madrid by the enemy, and their unobstructed progress, in pursuit of the Allied Army; for the purpose of ascertaining whether these disappointments have arisen from weakness of Counsel at home, and want of such support as it is in the power of the country to afford to the contest in which we are engaged; or are attributable to causes irremediable and inherent in Spain herself, and that we will lay before his Royal Highness the result of our inquiry, with such advice thereupon as to us shall seem expedient.

" To express our Thanks to his Royal Highness for the intimation his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to give, that he will cause to be laid before the House of Commons, Copies of the Treatise lately entered into with the Sovereigns of Sweden and Russia, and of the additional Treaty entered into with His Sicilian Majesty, and our hope that the stipulations contained in those Treaties, and the obligations incurred thereby, may prove advantageous to the general interests of this Empire and of Europe.

" To convey to his Royal Highness our heartfelt sorrow, that the measures advised by his Majesty's Ministers, towards the conclusion of the last Session of Parliament, were not taken sufficient in time to prevent a declaration of hostilities on the part of the United States of America, and that no course has been subsequently found practicable for averting the heavy calamity of war with that power, consistently with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown and the welfare of the State.

" To pray his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to cause all the correspondence which has passed between the Ministers of the Crown, and the Persons authorized, on the part of the American Government, to be laid before this House, in order that we may be enabled to form a just and well-grounded opinion on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, in the progress and termination of a negociation, which has ended in a manner so deeply to be deplored.

" To assure his Royal Highness that we shall apply ourselves with anxious attention to the important interests of Ireland; and that we will redeem the pledge given by the last House of Commons, at the conclusion of its last Session, and will, early in the present Session, take into our serious consideration the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland: with a view to such final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant Establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his Majesty's Subjects.

" To assure his Royal Highness that we will resume the consideration of the cause of the increasing depreciation of the Paper Currency of the Kingdom, and the state of the Law respecting the metallic currency, which instead of answering its intended purpose, appears to have created a still greater scarcity of the precious metals, and recommend such measures as shall appear to us the best adapted, to retrieve the credit of the country, and to remedy the numerous evils to our national prosperity with which the extension of this system is fraught.

" That we will apply ourselves with all diligence and sincerity, to the great work of retrenchment and reform so loudly demanded by a suffering People, and so essentially necessary to our preservation as a great and independent Power.

" To assure his Royal Highness that we are determined to support the honour of his Majesty's Crown against all aggressions, and by every needful sacrifice: but that when we are called upon to impose fresh burthens upon the People of these Kingdoms, sinking under an accumulation of taxes, and oppressed by circumstances of unusual privation and distress, we do implore his Royal Highness, at the conclusion of the nineteenth year of this most extensive war, which has for so long a time, almost uninterruptedly, desolated every part of Europe, to take such measures as to his Royal Highness's wisdom shall appear best to ascertain whether it be not possible to procure the restoration of the blessings of Peace. To state to his Royal Highness that it appears to this House that at a moment when the glory of the British arms transcends the glory of all former periods, in the situation of the contest between Russia and France there can be nothing derogatory to the honour of his Majesty's Crown in a proposition made directly to all the belligerents on the part of his Majesty, for a general pacification of Europe."

Mr. B. Bathurst, Sir G. Heathcote, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Eliot, and Mr. Vernon followed. After which the question was put, and the original Address was carried, without a division, and ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent by such Members of the House as were of the Privy Council

THANKS TO LORD WELLINGTON.

Lord Castlereagh gave notice that he should on Thursday move the Thanks of the House to the Marquis of Wellington and the Army under his Command, for the Gallant Victory of Salamanca.—Adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.

The Courier, December 9.

One or two intercepted letters from Bonaparte to the Duke of Bassano, have been received, and we hope to be able to publish them to-morrow. In one of them he orders him to direct Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, &c. to send all their troops as soon as possible to support him, and to raise fresh troops.

He commands him also to cause it to be inserted in all the Gazettes, that the reinforcements are marching with the greatest rapidity, and to state their numbers at double their real amount.

The Russian Minister to the Court of Sardinia arrived yesterday at Harwich, in the *Active* cutter, from Gottenburg—But he has not brought later news, the cutter having sailed the same day as the packet.

In good as well as in bad fortune, in adverse as well as in prosperous events, rumour always exaggerates: it was not therefore to be expected, that she would abstain from exercising her usual privilege upon an occasion like the present. During the whole of yesterday, report followed report, and each was more gratifying than the last—Beauharnois was surrounded and taken with the remnant of his army; Bonaparte, after failing in his attempt to escape by way of Mohilow, had imitated Hannibal, and taken Poison; Murat and St. Cyr, and Davoust, were dead; and Soult had suddenly quitted his army for Paris, to settle a new Government. None of these rumours could be traced to any accurate source; and surely the news which we know to be true is glorious and favourable enough, without having recourse to exaggeration or invention.

It appears that Bonaparte was disappointed in two projects—first in his great one, of making his escape through the unexhausted provinces of Kalouga, and next in his design of gaining the line of the Dwina, forcing Polotsk, and descending from thence upon Wilna. He thought that Oudinot and Macdonald would be strong enough to open a passage for him by the Dwina, by beating Wittgenstein: but in this, as our readers know, he was disappointed—Macdonald being driven back to Mittau, and Oudinot wounded, St. Cyr then took the command of his corps, and it appears that Bonaparte sent a second order to St. Cyr before he left Moscow, to attempt, in concert with Victor, keeping the line of the Dwina open in case he should fail in his attempt to force his way through Kutousoff's corps, on the Kalouga road.—By the last French Bulletin (the 28th) we are informed that "on the 20th ult. St. Cyr having learned that victor, with the 9th corps, was marching to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina, and marched to meet him; in order, after his junction with him, to fight Wittgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina." A perfect silence is preserved in the Bulletin with respect to their joint operations, but the Russian accounts sufficiently explain the cause. Gen. Steinheil having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, joined Gen. Wittgenstein, who attacked St. Cyr and Victor's corps on the 31st of October, and entirely defeated them, then made himself master of Whitepsk, and of the road that leads almost due South to Orsha, in front of Bonaparte's position at Smolensk. The hopes that Bonaparte had founded of getting to Witepsk were thus defeated, and the tone of his last Bulletin, and the silence he preserves with respect to the issue of St. Cyr's and Victor's operations, sufficiently indicate his disappointment and his apprehensions. That he entertained the project of getting to the Dwina and then descending upon Wilna, is further proved by the line of Beauharnois's march. Bonaparte was greatly in advance of Beauharnois; he was at Smolensk the day after the latter was on the Banks of the Bop. In his second intercepted letter dated on the 8th November, he says, that his march is in the direction of Doughovtschina, which he would take to get to Witepsk, imagining that Bonaparte had preceded him thither, and having (so closely do the Russians press upon the enemy, intruding even between the different corps and columns of their army) no direct communication with, or knowledge of the operations of that part of the French army which was in advance of him. This letter of Beauharnois is dated on the 8th, and if ever there was a letter written under the accutest feelings of misery and dismay, this is one. He confesses that his only hope of ultimate safety, consists in the celerity of his flight. To accelerate it he adds, "I have already, in three days, sacrificed two-thirds of my artillery. Four hundred horses died yesterday —800 to day—whole teams perish at once. I hope to be to-morrow at Doughovtschina, if I do not meet with serious resistance, for I must not conceal from you that these three days suffering have so worn down the spirits of the soldiers that they are now very incapable of making any effort. *Many* men have died of *hunger* and cold; others, in utter despair, *suffer themselves* to be taken by the enemy."

What a picture of calamity and suffering! The cold is intense, and "the ground covered with snow."—horrible enough that alone for an army. But they are without food, not merely upon short allowance, but upon no allowance at all. "Many die of hunger;" and to complete the climax of misery, others give themselves up to the enemy—to the Cossacks, of whom they have such dread, and whom they have accused so often of making no prisoners. Thus particularly have we dwelt upon the sufferings of Beauharnois's division, as recorded by himself (sufferings not confined we may be sure to his division alone), because it was on the day after this dreadful picture was drawn that Platow came up with this broken-down, dispirited, and famishing corps, and attacked it with all his Cossacks. What the slaughter must have been among men half beaten before the attack commenced, our readers may well conceive. Platow easily broke the line; he separated one half from the other, made dreadful carnage, and took 3000 prisoners, besides 62 pieces of cannon. It is not, we suppose, exaggerating the loss in killed and wounded to rate it at four times the number of the men taken prisoners. Beauharnois says he had before this battle lost two-thirds of his artillery. He lost in the battle 62 pieces, and if they were all he had left, his previous loss must have amounted to one hundred and twenty-four pieces. The intersection of Beauharnois's corps by which one half was divided and cut off from the other, determined the direction of the fight of each half after the battle. Being overtaken between Dorogobugsh and Doughovetschin, one half tried to make their escape to the former place, and the

other with Beauharnois at their head to the latter. Here then we have Beauharnois's corps cut in two—with the Cossacks at the heels of each, Platow following that more immediately under Beauharnois. This division of the French army may therefore be considered as ruined, and as Beauharnois, after proceeding in the direction of Witepsk, would run into the jaws of Wittgenstein's army, whilst Platow was close in his rear, there does appear every probability that he may himself be made prisoner; though, as we already said, there are no accounts official or otherwise, to that effect. There are none from the army later than the 9th.

But where is Bonaparte himself? This is the general enquiry—the grand point, for all feel, that if he should fall or be taken, the game is up; the "head and front of the offending," the source of the miseries of Europe destroyed. Lord Cathcart says, that it was not known in the Russian Army where Bonaparte was on the 9th November. The last French Bulletin was dated on the 11th from Smolensk, and there we suppose, tho' it may not be so, he was himself. In all his former wars we knew the places from whence his Bulletins were dated indicated his personal residence. But it is possible that now, when he is thinking not of victory or glory, but of escape and personal safety, he may have ordered the Bulletins to be dated from the place where the main body of his army is, he being himself engaged with a picked corps in endeavouring by some other road to effect his escape. But this is merely conjecture, and he may have been at Smolensk on the 11th. Into his future intentions or hopes he affords us no clue, but it is worth observing, that in this Bulletin he does not give us any account of what happened to any of the other divisions of his army (that which he is with himself is the advanced guard under Murat) since the second, the day of the battle of Viasma. We know it may be said that his silence is the consequence of the disasters those divisions had experienced; but it may be, that his communications and correspondence with them are so cut off, that he really does not know what had happened to them. The only persons with him and the advanced guard are Murat, who has received a contusion in the knee and cannot walk, and Berthier. It seems probable that he would attempt to get from Smolensk to Mohilow and continue his march to Kiow with the view of getting into Austrian Galicia, to which the Austrians, whether in disgust of the war, or being exposed to difficulties in procuring provisions in Volhynia, are marching, having already crossed the Bog. Many obstacles, however, are in the way of this movement. If he remained at Smolensk on the 11th, Wittgenstein was at that time at Orsha, near which he must pass in his way from Smolensk, if he proceed by the south western road from Smolensk. If he took the south eastern road he would be thrown near Prince Marshal Kutousoff, who was at Elna on the 9th, and who by the 12th or 13th might be at Krasnoi, westward of Smolensk. Kutousoff seems to have supposed that Bonaparte would make some such attempt, for Lord Cathcart informs us, that he intended to continue his march upon Krasnoi, two stages beyond Smolensk leaving that town upon his right hand, and intersecting the communications towards Mohiloff. At Krasnoi he would be in close communication with Wittgenstein. Thus the difficulties of his retreat from Smolensk would at any rate be very great—But it were asserting too much to say that his own escape is impossible—Few indeed are the numbers he is likely to escape with, but he may get away himself and reach Dresden, or Berlin, to Paris perhaps he will not venture, in safety—But it is not the Bonaparte that left Dresden, high in conquest and renown, flushed with success and full of confidence and exultation—it is not the Bonaparte at the head of an immense army, rendered formidable by science and discipline, and experience—But Bonaparte the beaten—Bonaparte the deserter—Bonaparte, who has left his army to perish by sickness and the sword, by hunger and cold, to bleach with their unburied bones the wasted regions of the North. This is the Bonaparte that will have escaped, if escape he does. He once said to Barras, upon his return from Egypt, "What have you done with the armies I left you?" How may the question be retorted upon him? France and Austria, and Prussia and Saxony, and Bavaria, may ask him, where are the armies we furnished to you?—"Redde mihi, Varre, legiones!" They are all sacrificed, all gone. This is the Bonaparte that will return from Russia, shorn of his fame, and his fortune, and his power, execrated by his troops for having deserted them, and cursed by every family on the Continent for the individual misery he has entailed upon them. If, therefore, he does escape, his situation will scarcely be a situation of less peril to himself, because he will have been deprived of those means that have alone sustained his despotism.

Beauharnois's army had Davoust's division besides his own.

St. Cyr and Victor, and Mortier's division have been cut up by Wittgenstein—of Macdonald's corps we have no accurate accounts, but Wittgenstein had sent a corps to watch it.

Augereau had the command of the reserve, and had been ordered to bring them up—but where he is we know not.

Tchichagoff was on the 22d October, the day of the evacuation of Moscow, at Breslitow. We have no certain accounts of him after that day, but he might easily reach Borasow or Mohiloff by the 10th or 11th November, if he does not make an attempt upon Warsaw.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GUN-BRIG CENTINEL, AND TWENTY MERCHANT VESSELS.

It is with regret we state, that the Centinel gun-brig, with part of the homeward bound Baltic convoy, was, on the 11th October, wrecked off the north-east point of the Island of Rugen. A letter from Yarmouth estimates the loss at twenty merchantmen; but the French Papers, received yesterday, reduce it to sixteen. The latter account is very circumstantial. The division of the convoy which got on shore, according to the French Journals, amounted to twenty-two sail; a frigate and five vessels were floated before the morning of the 12th; the crews of eight merchantmen, despairing of extricating their vessels, set them on fire, and were taken on board the ships that escaped the danger. Eight other merchantmen, which were within range of guns from the coast, fell into the hands of the enemy. They were laden with Russian produce, and were of great value. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the perils of this dangerous navigation, convoys are granted at so late a period of the season, when those hazards are so greatly increased. Yet, under all the circumstances, we are happy to find both the English and French accounts concur in stating, the crews of the different vessels were all saved.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 30.

"Arrived yesterday evening after post, his Majesty's ship Mercurius, with about thirty sail of the homeward bound Baltic convoy; the remainder are dispersed in the North-sea. The Mercurius brings an account of the loss of the Centinel gun-brig, and twenty vessels of this convoy, on Rugen Island, and the shoals leading into the Great Belt; crews happily saved. This unfortunate event took place on the night of the 10th instant. His Majesty's ship Aquilon had arrived at Gottenburgh."

THE LATE SIEGE OF CADIZ.

For the indefatigable and successful exertions of the British squadron in defence of Cadiz, during the late siege of that place, the most grateful acknowledgements have been made in the following Address, presented to Admiral Legge on the occasion:—

Most Excellent Sir,

The valour and enthusiasm with which the illustrious Officers and men of the Naval Force under the command of your Excellency have contributed to the defence of Cadiz, and their cordial union with the Spanish Navy, in every fatigue and every danger, during the siege of this Isthmus, by the troops of the enemy, have excited in so high a degree the gratitude of these inhabitants, that they have not words which can sufficiently express their consciousness of the great succours, and efficacious assistance rendered to them.

The promptness with which your Excellency has undertaken every enterprise, and the heroic bravery, and constancy, displayed by you in harrassing the enemy on every part of the opposite coast, thereby occasioning to them many irreparable losses, will ever occupy the memory of the Citizens of Cadiz; with whom the illustrious names of your Excellency, and the worthy heroes whom you command, shall ever be objects of the most grateful remembrance.

It is the wish of the Constitutional Junta, to commit to this paper a true sense of the high consideration in which such illustrious warriors are held by the People of Cadiz, and how much they appreciate their exertions; but the utmost extent of their ideas cannot reach what your Excellency has merited, and we can only beg you to accept the most lively expressions of our eternal gratitude.

Your Excellency, the happy witness of how bravely those under your command have fulfilled their duty, of their valour and indefatigable zeal, knowing the personal merits of those worthy Officers, and aware also of the distinction and admiration with which their exertions have been beheld by the People of Cadiz, will have the goodness to manifest to them, in the name of the Municipal Body which we represent, these sincere demonstrations of our gratitude and acknowledgments.—Cadiz, freed from an obstinate siege, with which the common enemy have for thirty months molested us, already enjoys the satisfaction of seeing her independence realized, and, through the means of a wise Constitution, the Spaniards are restored to their liberty and their rights. These inestimable benefits we owe to the valiant defenders of this isthmus, as well allied as national; and the English navy, who have taken so active a part in every operation, not only merit the consideration and gratitude of the inhabitants of Cadiz, but have entitled themselves to the rewards and distinctions of the English nation.

If your Excellency, from being well convinced of the merits of the Captains, Officers, and crews in the vessels under your command (particularly those employed in boats, who have suffered so many fatigues, any been exposed to the greatest dangers), would condescend to permit the citizens of Cadiz, aiding with their intercession the advancement of such deserving officers, it would be grateful to their feelings; and they will most willingly exert every means in their power to reward such meritorious services. The Constitutional Junta of this place have the honour to depute an Embassy to your Excellency, who will deliver in an appropriate speech the gratitude of the people of Cadiz, and the consideration with which those they represent offer to your Excellency their respects.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

President, CAYITANO GALDES.
Secretary, MIGUEL SAIM.

Cadiz, 18th Sept. 1812.

To his Exellency Senor A. K. LAGGE, &c. &c. &c.

SHIPS OFF CADIZ AND IN THE BAY AT THE TIME OF EVACUATION.

Revenge . . 74 . .	Rear Admiral Legge, Captain Bateman.
Standard . . 64 . .	Hon. Capt. Fleming.
St. Alban's . 64 . .	Captain Devonshire.
Stately . . . 64 . .	Captain Muddle.
Ætna (bomb) . . .	Captain Maples.
Hound (bomb) . .	Captain Philips.
Thunder (bomb) .	Captain Pell.
Volcano (bomb) .	Captain Griffiths.
Columbine (brig) .	Captain Weymouth.
Fearless (gun-brig)	Lieut. Richards.
Rebuff (gun-brig) .	Lieut. Jones.

Gun-boats, under the command of Captains Carrol and Thomas.

Harwich, Dec. 6.—The *Lark* packet, Capt. Sherlock, has this day arrived from Gottenburgh in nine days, and brings an account of a desperate battle having been fought between the Russians and French, on the 8th and 9th ult. at Dorogobusch, between Viasma and Smolensk, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 12,000 men and 3000 prisoners, as well as 63 pieces of cannon. Herman Platow commanded the Russians (all Cossacks) and was following up his victory when the messengers left the army, and great hopes were entertained that the French would be nearly annihilated, as it was known that Kottousoff was in the neighbourhood 150,000 strong. Whether Bonaparte commanded his army or not on that day is not ascertained. The Russians are in the highest spirits. The *Lark* brings twenty passengers, and two foreign Messengers. The Russian Fleet had arrived at Wingo Sound and were to sail for England the first steady easterly breeze, accompained by Admiral Hope in the *Egmont*; they are represented as being very fine ships and are chiefly commanded by English Officers; Admirals Tate and Crown are among the number. Some of them had lost their anchors and cables in their way through the Belts, but Admiral Hope was enabled to supply their wants.

ANOTHER LETTER SAME DATE.

This afternoon arrived the *Lark* packet, Capt. Sherlock, with mails and several passengers from Gottenburgh, which place she left last Friday week. Among the passengers are two Foreign Messengers, and an English Gentleman, charged with dispatches from Lord Cathcart, and it appears that not only our last intelligence from the North is most fully confirmed, but that on the 8th and 9th ult. Platow defeated the French at Dorogabusch, between Viasma and Smolensk, killing 12,000, and taking 3000 prisoners, besides 60 pieces of cannon! Buonaparte and his army are represented as being in a most deplorable state. The former *may* effect *his* escape; but the latter, according to respectable opinions, can not avoid being annihilated. What escape the sword, must perish from the climate.

Dover, Dec. 6.—We have a strong report here said to have come over from the opposite shore, that Bonaparte is certainly dead; the same report is also stated to have reached Deal from another French port; no particulars are given, only of his death. I send you the report as I heard it. We have not been annoyed for some time with French privateers immediately about here as in former winters.

Yarmouth, Dec. 6.—The wind being favourable for the arrival of the Russian ships on this coast, all the small craft are ordered out to their assistance.

Two more Gottenburgh mails arrived last night—but Government have not received later news from Petersburgh than that inserted in the *Extraordinary Gazette*. But we find by the following letter from our intelligent Correspondent, that a report, and a very probable one, prevailed at Stockholm, when the last packet left Gottenburgh, that Beauharnois had been surrounded at Smolensk—that Buonaparte having deserted the main army and taken 15,000 men, had reached Mohilow, where he fell in with Tchechagoff, who attacked him—that the result was not known.

"HARWICH, DEC. 7.

"This morning arrived the *King George* packet, Cap. King: she brings a report (which was generally credited), prevalent at Stockholm, that Viceroy Beauharnois was surrounded at Smolensk, and that Buonaparte, who had deserted his main army, with 15,000 men, had reached Mohilow, where however they were fallen in with by Tschettchykoff; the result of this rencontre not known.—The Russian fleet was expected to leave Wingoe Sound the day after the Packet came away."

We received this morning German Papers to the 26th ult. and Swedish to the 2d Nov. The following are extracts from them, and our readers will see the contrast between them, the former being entirely under the influence of France:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COPENHAGEN, DATED NOV. 25.

"We have received accounts here that Prince Eckmuhl is dead of his wounds.

"WARSAW, NOV. 14.

"An officer who left Smolensk, as a courier, in the evening of the 8th, set out at the moment that the Emperor was entering with his heard-quarters. He had an opportunity of seeing his Majesty, and assuring himself that he never was better.

"The army was also in the most satisfactory state. The season favoured the marches. They are made without any serious annoyance on the part of the enemy, who at first announced an intention of troubling that movement; but two or three vigorous receptions similar to the battle of Maralovotz, in which he greatly suffered, quickly disinclined him from all attempts.

"They talked seriously of going into winter-quarters, and in truth they cannot defer them."—*German Papers.*

LONDON,—September 15, 1812.

On Sunday se'nnight in the evening, St. Andrew's parish, Dublin, was thrown into the greatest alarm by a most violent ringing of the church bell. It was at first naturally concluded that it was to announce the melancholy news of a fire; but upon strict enquiry it was found that there was no such cause; and farther, that the sexton had the key of the church in his pocket. Some of the principal parishioners assembled, and after much serious discussion (the bell still ringing dreadfully) it was agreed, that it must arise from a supernatural cause or in other words, from a ghost. It was then determined to go *en masse* to the church, well armed. They proceeded in fearful silence, accompanied by the whole body of the St. Andrew's watch; and after a short prayer, which was most devoutly joined in by the greatest sinners present, the sexton applied the key, opened the door, and having ordered the watchmen to advance, they moved forward, with charged pikes, to the belfry, where a little boy was discovered almost fainting with fatigue and terror! It appeared that he had fallen a sleep during the evening service, and not being a snorer, the sexton locked the church without noticing him. When he awoke, he ran terrified to the belfry, and began to ring violently, thinking it the best method to obtain his release.—*(Patriot).*

Ann Moore, of Tetbury, in Staffordshire, who has lived upwards of five years without food of any kind, is still alive, and in all appearance in as good health as she has been for three years past. She is about 50 years old.

A few evenings ago, as the servant of Mr. J. Smith, of Chart, was returning home from Maidstone, he was stopped on the Sutton road, near Lord Romney's park, by a single footpad, who seized his bridle and demanded his property. The servant declared he would not be robbed, and taking a pint bottle from his pocket, presented

it, declaring he would fire, upon which the fellow ran off into the woods.

The following laconic but significant notice is copied from a provincial Paper:—"I give notice to one and all, hunting, shooting or trespassing on any of my lands in the parish of Hearn—Let *every one* and *their friends*, hunt on their own lands.—Richard Hilder."

Some doubts having arisen as to the sincerity of the late Count D'Antraigue's attachment to this country, seals, by order of Government, were put upon his papers. His Solicitor, it seems, contended that, as the Count was naturalized, his papers ought to be sacred, unless there were strong grounds for suspicion, and he therefore placed his seals upon them likewise, till the arrival of the Count's son in town, who was expected every moment. The Count was highly respected for his knowledge, abilities, and amiable manners, and was admitted into the confidence of some of the first characters among us, and we trust that the rumours are wholly without foundation. Lawrence, the murderer, received a letter by the post a day or two before the horrid transaction took place, which threw him into the strongest agitations of passion. He bit it, tore it into a thousand pieces, and burnt it immediately after he read it, and gave no intimation of its contents.—Lawrence was a Piedmontese Conscript who had deserted from the French armies, and he was formerly servant to Count Albany, who was sent out of this country under the Alien Act.

HORRID MURDER.

On Sunday morning the village of Hankelow, near Nantwich, was alarmed by a report that George Murray, farmer in that village, had been murdered during the preceding night, having been found with his brains dashed out, and his throat cut from ear to ear! It was supposed that the diabolical crime had been perpetrated by some ruthless villains, who had entered his house in search of plunder, and it would appear that his wife and every part of the family affected the most complete ignorance of the awful transaction. On the assembly of a concourse of people, which so unusual a circumstance was likely to create, suspicion fell upon one of the servant men, by distinct traces of blood from the bed of the deceased to that of his, which was in a higher part of the house. On examining him, these suspicions were strengthened, by finding marks of blood upon his shirt. A peace officer was sent for, and the young man taken into custody. When the constable was taking him to a neighbouring magistrate, he said to the constable, Well, I suppose I must be hanged; and on being pressed for a disclosure of his meaning, confessed the following particulars:—That the murder of his master was determined upon between his mistress and himself; that the time, manner, and circumstances of it were concerted by them; that in the night time they fell upon him with an axe, and beat him with it about the head, until they thought him dead, and in the course of their brutality struck out one of his eyes. That they then left him, but were soon apprized that he was yet living; they returned to their work of blood, and again retired, under the persuasion that he had breathed his last: That they were still disappointed, and although the unnatural wife pressed the man to go and make a finish of his master, he said he could not resume the task; and he absolutely refused, until she found an expedient to remove his scruples, by furnishing him with a razor, to cut his throat! It was then the work was completed. He stated, that he had been urged to the horrid deed by his mistress, who wanted him to marry her.

Immediately on this confession, the constable unlocked the handcuffs with which he had locked himself to the prisoner, fastened the latter by the same instruments to an assistant he had with him, and immediately ran back to take the wife into custody. When he entered the house, he told her the confession of the servant, and bid her prepare to accompany him to the Magistrate On this she covered her face with her apron, drew a razor from her breast, and ran it across her throat, making a deep incision. Mr. Bellis, of Audlem, surgeon, who happened to be there viewing the body of the deceased, sewed up the wound, which we understand is not considered dangerous. We have not heard the result of the examination of these wretches before the magistrate; nor have we heard the minute particulars further than stated of this shocking affair.—We have no doubt, however, the circumstances above recited are generally correct. The young man is about 19 years of age, the woman 40. Mr. Faithful Thomas, Coroner, set off from this city to day to hold an inquest on the body of Murray."

Courant Office.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, JULY 4.

This city has been for a few days past in a state of agitation, occasioned by an event which has taken place at Pointe Claire; and as this matter will be clothed, no doubt, in all the dress of misrepresentation by our neighbouring enemies, from the information they may receive of it, we consider it to be a duty we owe to the community at large in this country, to state the circumstances as they occurred in a fair, open, and candid manner.

By the late Militia Law, 2000 young men are to be drafted from the general Militia of the province for three months, to be properly trained, and of course, a certain proportion of this number is to be furnished by each particular district. Some of those drafted from the parish of Pointe Claire refused to march to Laprairie, for the purpose of joining the division stationed there; in consequence of which, Major Leprohon, belonging to this particular battalion, was sent on Tuesday last, with 22 attendants, to apprehend these refractory persons as deserters.

They apprehended four with some opposition; and on their way to town with them, they were followed by a considerable number of persons, who rescued one prisoner, and threatened that they would next day proceed to the depot at Laprairie, and bring away by force from thence the young men of that parish, who were there on duty. Accordingly, on Wednesday, a large body of these people assembled at La Chine, with the intention of carrying their threats into execution.

Thomas M'Cord, Esq. one of the Police Magistrates, about four o'clock in the afternoon left town, accompanied by the light infantry of the 49th regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, under the command of Major Plenderleath, and took post on a point opposite to the insurgents (consisting of about 400 persons, 80 of whom appeared to be armed) and at the distance of about two acres. Mr. M'Cord, with some other respectable citizens, pointed out to them the impropriety of their conduct, and the fate that would unfortunately await their perseverance; urging them by every persuasion to disperse and return peaceably to their homes and obey the law.

They replied, that they did not consider the Militia Bill as fully passed,—that they were informed it had not received the Royal sanction,—and that, although it might have passed the H. of Assembly, where it originated, it had not obtained the approbation of the other branches of the Legislature; that the law, if really enacted, had not been promulgated amongst them, and that they were not properly made acquainted with it; as such they could not pay obedience to it.

Under this false and unfortunate impression, these deluded people persisted; but at the same time declared, with shouts of *Vive le Roi*, that if the Government wanted their services at any time, they were ready one and all to come forward with their lives in the defence of their country, and that they would prove themselves in the hour of danger to be faithful subjects of a Government to which they were firmly attached by every principle.

Finding, however, that they still persisted in their determination on this particular object. Mr. M'Cord, in his magisterial capacity, read the Riot Act to them, and ordered them to disperse; which not being complied with, a round shot was fired by the artillery, elevated above injury, which was returned by the insurgents, in a spirited fire with ball, deserving of a better cause. The troops then fired a volley with ball and grape, but still too much elevated to do any harm, which was also returned by another discharge from the mob, upon which a few directed shots were fired at them (it being nearly dark) by the military, which made them disperse, and one man was found killed and another wounded, it is feared mortally.

A straggling fire continued for a few minutes; and under cover of the night and the woods they retreated. Three prisoners were sent to town in the evening, in charge of some citizens who volunteered for the purpose. The troops lay upon their arms all night, and none of the insurgents were to be found next morning.

Much praise is due to Major Plenderleath, Captain Williams, and the officers and men of their detachment, for their cool and determined, but humane conduct, in sparing the lives of their deluded fellow subjects on this occasion; and many of these unfortunate men acknowledge the humane forbearance evinced by the Military, that otherwise would have been fatal to most of them.

On Thursday morning, strong detachments from the three town battalions of militia, forming about 450 men, marched to La Chine, and from thence accompanied by the military, proceeded to the village of Pointe Claire, where they halted that night, and in the morning marched from thence, in the rear of the island, and through St. Laurent, and yesterday arrived in town about four o'clock in the afternoon, bringing with them twenty-four prisoners, who with ten sent to town on Thursday, and the three already mentioned, of the preceding evening, make in all thirty-seven. These misguided men are now undergoing their examination before several of the town Magistrates at the Court house. Many more prisoners might have been brought to town as strongly suspected, but were released on their promise to come and implore the pardon of his Excellency the Governor, who is now here, and which they did this morning to the number of three or four hundred. His Excellency expostulated with them as a father, and pointed out to them the danger of their situation in a style honourable to his own feelings, assuring them of his forgiveness on delivering up those who had been the promoters of the insurrection if to be found, and the Militia deserters of their district, which they most cheerfully agreed to do.

D. B. Vigor, attorney; and Papineau, jun. attorney, both of Montreal, and Members of the House of Assembly, (it is said,) were the chief promoters and instigators in these lawless proceedings.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

APRIL 8.

MODERN LUXURY.

INGRAM v. DENNIS.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of 554l. 12s. 7d. for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Garrow stated, that the plaintiff was a respectable upholsterer, and the defendant a gentleman of large independent fortune, residing in Sloane-square. The original demand of the plaintiff for furnishing the house of the defendant was 2,400l. This, however, had been reduced by payments on account to 1,354l. 12s. 7d.—and 800l. having been paid into Court, the sum now sought to be recovered was 554l. 12s. 7d. No doubt the Gentlemen of the Jury, in common with himself, would think, that many of the charges were not extremely light; but it did not follow that they were improper. There were articles contained in the bill which, if they had not been stated in his brief, he should not have believed any private gentleman would have ordered. They were such as formerly none but illustrious personages, or individual of the highest rank in the kingdom, would have made use of. But certainly there was nothing in a country like this, which a man of large fortune could not purchase—having, however, caused expensive articles to be manufactured, it was only just that he should pay for them. Individuals did not covet this splendour for themselves only—man was not a solitary animal—he did not raise beautiful buildings, he did not purchase elegant furniture, he did not procure exquisite paintings for his own gratification merely. No, he wished them to be seen and admired by others, particularly those who participated in his pleasures—and no person would endeavour to curtail the fair remuneration which those who ministered to his ease and convenience ought to receive. One of the charges in the plaintiff's bill, he was aware, would excite considerable surprise—it was the sum of 700l. for a bed, and many persons might laugh at the man who could make a charge, in their opinion, so enormous. He would shew that, however, to be a foolish laugh. It was true, were he asked, whether he would prefer the plain bed in which he nightly reposed, and in which his father had reposed before him, or the fine bed which had been made for the defendant, he would certainly say, "Give me my father's old bed." But that had nothing at all to do with the choice of persons of fine taste and large fortunes. He (Mr. Garrow) wanted no *dragons* to ornament his bed, nor did he wish to have any *cherubim* carved about it. When he retired from attending on his Lordship and on his professional duties, he was very glad, without admiting the beauties of his bed, to retire to rest as soon as possible. But the defendant must have *doves*, *eagles*, and *griffins*, surrounding him, to amuse his fancy. The modern *fitter-up* of a house, and the upholsterer of former days, were as different as any two things in nature. Formerly, when a new-married couple wished to furnish their houses, if they did not go absolutely to Moorfields, they at all events applied to some sober steady citizen, as plain as the goods he furnished; but now, the application was made to some person of known character, not merely as a cabinet-maker, but as a man of taste. He began his observations like a surveyor, measuring every room and window in the house. He, in his turn, must employ some person to make drawings of the different articles of furniture, and they were made to suit the taste of the buyer, either in the Grecian, Roman, Gothic, or Egyptian model. The latter was so prevalent, that they could not now sit down except on the back of a camel, which took a kneeling position for that purpose, or of a sphinx, or an elephant. Whose fault was this? Certainly not that of the furnisher, but of the person who gave the order, and who had a right to pay for such luxuries. The defendant complained that plaintiff overcharged him 500l.; but he would prove, by persons of the first respectability in the trade, who had minutely examined all the articles, that the charges were correct. When the order was given, the plaintiff had to go to his silk mercer, his carver, his *or-mula* merchant, to procure the raw material, and as he was not paid in ready money, a fair profit must be allowed.

The Attorney General, for the defendant, here proposed to refer the cause to any Gentleman of credit, who would inspect the articles, and might call in upholsterers to assist his judgment: but he would not refer to an upholsterer.

The plaintiff, however, refused to accede to his proposition.

Lord Ellenborough—"Was the defendant aware of the great expenced of this bed?"

Mr. Garrow said, it was part of his proof that the defendant saw the work in its progress, and over and over again approved of it. It would be part of his Learned Friend's defence, that the plaintiff, having asked for money on account, defendant requested him to draw up a sketch of the probable expence. He accordingly did so; but as he had no exact means of ascertaining the ultimate charge, that sketch, of course, varied from the account. He had received money on account, for as the work had been going on for three years past, he must, during that time, have paid his tradesmen and workmen, or deal on very disadvantageous terms. The Jury might form some idea of the expence of the bed, when he read the description to them:—"An elegant state bedstead, on French castors; lath bottom, with a frame; deep head and foot; broad French stuffing; all hair in fine canvas; a dome taster, piped, stuffed with hair, fine canvas; carved bronze figures at the foot; campo pedestal; set of fine burnished gold flying dragons; a cornice, with cherubim and doves, in clouds, and burnished gold eagles; flying dragons, to support the arms of Mr. Dennis, *or-mula* ox-heads surmounting the pillars; the drapery, orange satin, lined with blue sarsnet; in the center dome, inside, *a sun* with *rays*."

Mr. Garrow observed, that, for his part, he wished to keep the rays of the sun out of his bed, until it was time for him to rise in the morning.

Lord Ellenborough—"Was this *project* of a bed shewn to the defendant? Was he aware that the *doves* and *eagles* formed such a comfortable society?"

Mr. Garrow—"He saw the plans, my Lord."

Lord Ellenborough—"Some intimation of the expence ought to have been given—150l. or 200l. would not probably have occasioned surprise, but 700l. was enormous."

Mr. Garrow—"I will prove that his profit, after paying the different tradesmen, did not amount to more than 100l."

Two witnesses were then called, who proved the delivery of the different articles. In answer to questions put to them by Lord Ellenborough, it appeared the plaintiff never had made a bed, prior to that for the defendant, which came to more than 200l.

Lord Ellenborough—"Are there any persons going about the streets of London who have purchased any of these 700l. beds?"

The Attorney General—"I do not think there are, my Lord—they are more likely to be found in the custody of keepers."

Lord Ellenborough—"It will be for the consideration of the Jury, whether, when the plaintiff was about making a piece of furniture, more expensive, in the ratio of 7 to 2, than any similar piece he had ever made, he should not have given notice of that circumstance, that the defendant might exercise a sage judgment."

Tha Attorney General—"I will give the opposite side this advantage—if I address the Jury, I mean to contend strongly on the point noticed by your Lordship."

Mr. Garrow then consented to permit a verdict to be taken for the defendant subject to a reference. Mr. Bolland was nominated *referee*.

BIRTHS.

At Dinapore, on the 6th March, the Lady of Capt. Nation, 8th Regt. of a Son.

Same place, on the 1st do. the Lady of R. L. Davies, Esq. Surgeon of the 27th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bhagulpore, on the 15th March, the Lady of Major E. Voyle, 10th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 4th March, the Lady of Capt.-Lieut. and Adjutant Kennedy, 5th Regt. N. C. of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 19th Feb. the Lady of W. Mackenzie, Esq. of a Son.

At Delhi, on the 11th March, the Lady of Capt. A. T. Watson, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 18th February, Capt. Nicholas Birsay, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of Major General Durand.

At Columbo, on the 1st Feb. Mathew Johnson Smith, Esq. to Mrs. Clark.

At Boroach, on the 21st Feb. Lieut. Col. H. S. Osborne, of the Bombay European Regt. to Miss Jane Carter,

At Bombay, on the 22d Feb. Arretoon Apcar, Esq. to Miss Catharine Thomas.

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